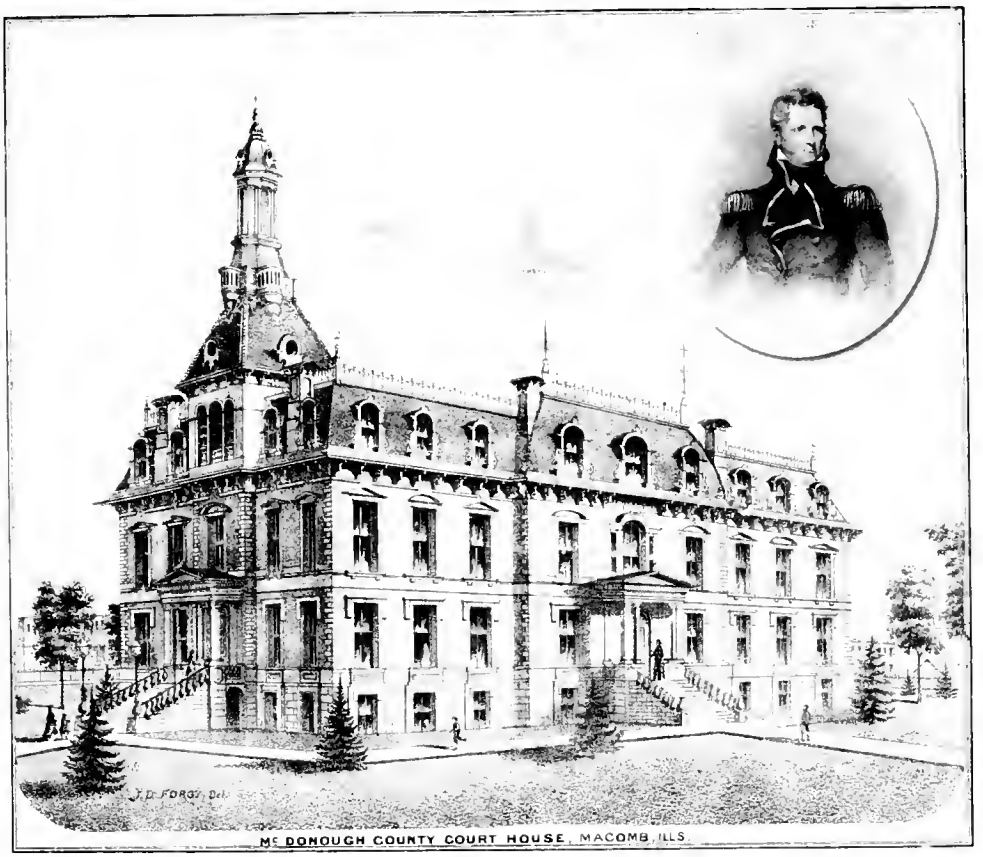
Place Names of McDonough County, Illinois: Past and Present



By Gordana Rezab

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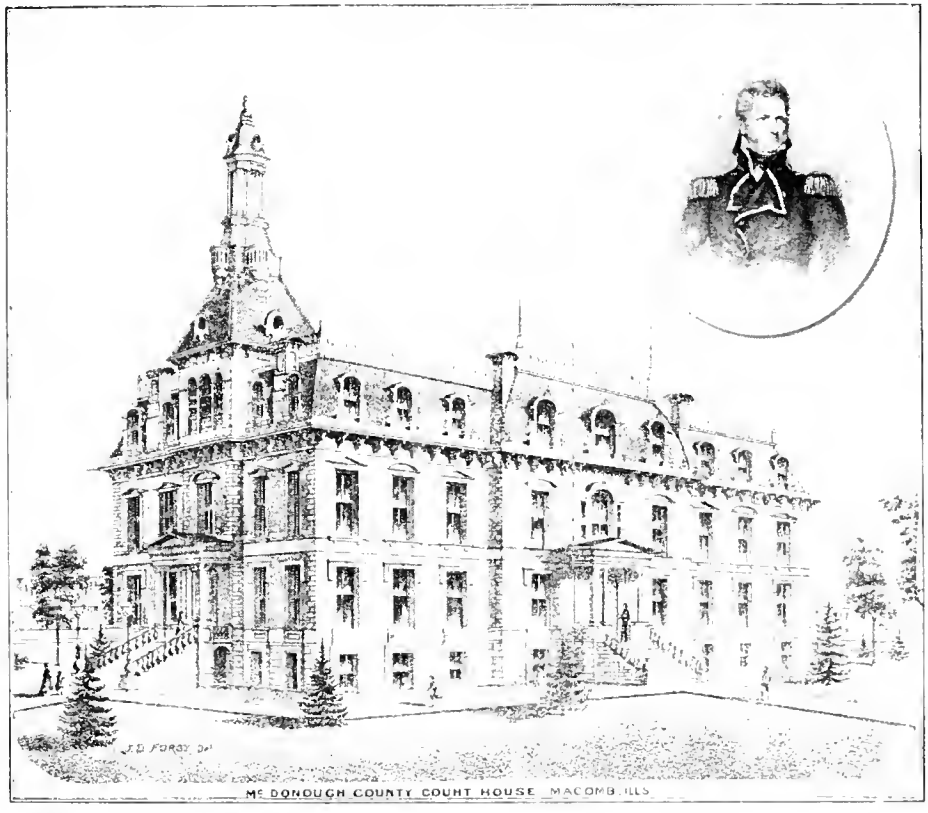

WESTERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
MACOMB, ILLINOIS · MOLINE, ILLINOIS

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Series Acknowledgements

This is the second volume of the New Western Illinois Monograph Series. When we decided to resume publishing monographs in the Western Illinois University Libraries and College of Arts and Sciences, we had no idea how they would be received by the public. Our first book, *The Little Road: The Story of the Macomb Industry & Littleton Railway*, was a phenomenal success. Of course, in the scholarly publication business, "phenomenal success" is often secret code for "broke even." That was the case here, and as a result, we were able to continue with this second volume. We only hope that this book matches the sales success of the first volume so we can proceed with a third book.

McDonough County Place Names is the result of many years of meticulous research, writing, and editing by retired WIU Special Collections Librarian and Archivist Gordana Rezab. The result is a real contribution to McDonough County history and, quite probably, the most complete gazetteer of any county in Illinois. The level of detail included in this reference tool is astounding, and it will be an invaluable resource to local history and genealogy researchers for generations to come. The Editorial Board wishes to thank Gordana for allowing us to publish her book.

Thanks are due to a number of individuals who helped with this book's publication. As always, the Archives and Special Collections Unit staff at WIU, Marla Vizdal, Bill Cook, and especially Kathy Nichols, have provided extensive assistance to me as I worked on getting this book published. I am lucky to have such a talented, dedicated staff working with me. Sean West in the WIU Libraries Systems Unit assisted me with formatting the text and with some of the graphics. Chad Sperry in the WIU GIS Center provided some of the book's maps. Others provided help along the way. They remain anonymous, but their assistance is greatly appreciated.

Any additions or corrections to the entries in the gazetteer are solicited. Call the WIU Archives and Special Collections Unit at 309-298-2717.

On behalf of the New Western Illinois Monograph Series Editorial Board, we look forward to publishing future books on the west central Illinois region.

Jeffrey W. Hancks
Baxter-Snyder Professor of Icarian and Regional Studies
Western Illinois University

DEDICATION

This listing of McDonough County place names is dedicated to the past and present residents of the county. Without their help I would not have been able to untangle some of the contradictions between newspaper accounts, county histories and official records. The names of those who contributed specific information are listed in the bibliography. My special thanks go to those who selflessly proofread, corrected, and added to the information that I had gathered over the many years. The most generous of these were Marge Harris, Lee Ren, Marilyn Shelley, Arlin Fentem, and Libby Grimm.

What was at first conceived as a tool for genealogists while I was still working turned into a handbook of county history as reflected in names of places. No one helped me more than my coworkers, Marla Vizdal, John Hallwas, Kathy Nichols, and Sally McPherson. They all impressed upon me the usefulness of this work and urged me on when I was flagging.

A listing like this is never complete and can only be as accurate as sources of information found. Much effort has gone into checking and crosschecking that information, but omissions, mistakes and lack of judgment occur, and they are all mine.

Finally and foremost, I want to thank my husband, Don, for the editorial help and encouragement he gave me. With his patience and understanding I plugged along. He did not live to see this work in its final form, but he would have approved. My love and gratitude always, I learned a lot from you.

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INTRODUCTION

Place names. They surround us wherever we live. Towns, rivers, churches, hills and schools, they all define the physical environment of the present. But they also tell us what the land used to look like, and who the former occupants were, where they came from, how they lived, and, most importantly, what they believed in. They are often the only remaining records of past landscapes, events, and ideologies. Like fossils scattered through the countryside, place names can be easily recognized, or they may have metamorphosed, abraded, crumbled and eroded away. Some are bright and shiny. They appear as highway signs or are part of our present daily lives. Others, preserved only in local oral tradition or in musty old records, must be dug up and dusted off from years of disuse, irrelevancy or misconception. But all place names, whether still in use or long forgotten, are primary historical sources. They are a bridge to our past as a people and as a nation.

The book called Words and Places (Taylor) begins with a paragraph: "Local names, whether they belong to provinces, cities and villages, or are the designations of rivers and mountains, are never arbitrary sounds devoid of meaning. They may always be regarded as records of the past, inviting and requiring a careful historical interpretation." Robert Rennick in his book Kentucky Place Names is more specific: "The place names of an area and especially the reasons for their application can reveal a great deal to historians, linguists, geographers, folklorists, and genealogists about the people who founded, settled or named the place or identified themselves with it.... Names are enduring monuments ... they very often outlive the very existence of the places themselves or endure long after the reasons for them have been forgotten."

Place names in McDonough County are no exception. Many originated with the early settlers who needed to identify physical features of their whereabouts in the vast new and unmarked land. They were descriptive in nature. But most names can be traced to someone or something McDonough residents remembered, admired, or believed in. Only few allude to the earliest occupants because in McDonough County there was no meaningful interaction between Indians and white settlers and no Indian names were passed along.

Place names are the product of a process over an extended period of time. They are bestowed by many individuals marking a variety of circumstances and beliefs. It is therefore helpful to categorize them. Ronald L. Baker and Marvin Carmony in their book Indiana Place Names identify thirteen distinct types of names. I have added specific examples from the county.

Names for a person
(McDonough County, Bushnell)
Names for other places, or transfer names
(Sciota Township, Tennessee)
Locational names, indicating direction
(East Fork La Moine River, North Prairie)
Descriptive names, objective or subjective
(Prairie City, Pleasant Valley Mill)
Inspirational names, idealistic, classical or literary
(Good Hope, Auburn Cemetery)
Humorous names – often self-deriding
(Frog Pond School, Ragtown)
Indian or pseudo-Indian names
(No name of Indian origin can be found in the county, although references to Indians appear in Wigwam Hollow, Camp Creek, and names of Indian chiefs)
Names from non-English languages
(Excelsior School, Amicus Post Office)
Incident names
(Drowning Fork, Wolf Grove)
Names from folk etymology - reshaped from their original form to make them more familiar
(Hiawatha School)
Coined names
(Colmar, Fandon)
Mistake names – bestowed by public officials who misread or misjudged local usage.
(No such names could be determined, although some of the unexplained coined names might fall into this category)
Names from legends and anecdotes
(Killjordan Creek, Gin Ridge)

Land features, particularly streams, were the earliest names. In surveying the Illinois Military Tract and during initial settlement of the tract it was necessary to identify land features so settlers and land grantees would be able to orient themselves and find their lots. But many of these early names did not survive. A perfectly-recognizable "Coal Creek" ultimately became South Branch La Moine River, the neighborhood of Wolf Grove became Bardolph, Bush Creek became Town Creek, and Town Creek became Killjordan. The changes erased many original descriptive names. Those that have survived still reflect physical properties, such as Hillsgrove, Rock Creek, and Mound Township. Most of the name changes are the result of decisions by two federal agencies. The U.S. Geological Survey, which started in 1879, has employed names "in local usage, as nearly as can be ascertained from officials and residents of the area and from other sources, such as previously published maps historical records and reference publications" (Maps, p.87). The Board on Geographic Names, which started in 1990, however, has been the official and foremost agent of name designations in the U.S. The Board eliminates all duplicate names of geographic and some cultural features in each state. With input from county residents, the Board assigns unique, locally-used names, in place of duplicate generic names.

School names evolved differently. The 1818 U.S. Congress authorized public education in the Illinois Military Tract, which McDonough County became a part of. Section 16 of each township was set aside to finance buildings and instruction. However, the income thus generated quickly proved insufficient. Only in 1855 were county governments allowed to levy taxes for school purposed. These tax records now greatly aid in the research about these schools. The 1857 Illinois Act to establish and maintain a system of free schools resulted in complete reorganization. All existing school districts were annulled and each township was divided into nine districts. The schools were furthermore identified by the school district number within each township. In 1900 the numbers changed so districts became county, not township districts. The two numbers after each school name are the district numbers mandated in 1857 and 1900.

Law required that children attend schools within two miles of their homes. As county population increased and densities shifted, districts reorganized by splitting, changing boundaries, or forming union districts. This necessitated that existing school houses be moved or new ones built. School grounds were sold, mortgaged, donated, or donated "for school purposes only." Land deeds that document these changes are now reliable records of school locations. Rural schools existed under this system until 1946-1947 when major consolidations took place with Eldorado, Bethel, Mound, and Scotland townships consolidating first. Other townships followed and by early 1950s all rural schools closed.

Because of scanty public funding in the first decades of settlement, most schools were private or by subscription. They were held in homes or in school houses built on private land. Thus, school records for the 1830s and the 1840s are hard to find. School sites during this time are now mostly unknown, unless mentioned parenthetically in Clarke's county history, in private reminiscences or in land transactions. School sites after 1857 are much easier to locate because they appear on maps, and are defined in land deeds, but even they are sometimes unknown. When county schools closed and their buildings and lots were auctioned off McDonough County Times wrote "For the most part...it is believed that the land on which the buildings stand will revert back to the adjoining acreage as there are no titles to the land enabling it to be sold" (7/31/1947).

Schools acquired the most versatile names. Buildings on private land were often called by the name of the landowner, thus giving a clue to their location. Some were known by the name of the owner of adjacent land, and some were named for district commissioners. They could be named for persons, land features and incidents, or they were given names appealing to children. The latter were often related to animals, such as Rabbit Borrow, Possum Ridge, or Robin Glen. Some schools were known by a single name during their entire existence, but as school districts reorganized and school houses moved, school names often changed.

Names of post offices exhibit most standardization, because, from the beginning, postal service was a federal function. Post offices were named and their location shown on all official maps from the 1830s to the 1850s. They constitute the earliest records of population clusters. Upon petition by local residents the Post Office Department in Washington D. C. granted licenses to operate an office. The petition was required to include signatures of petitioners, post master's name, and the proposed name of the office. If the name duplicated an already established post office in the state, another name had to be supplied by petitioners, or the Department officials would assign a name. Early names of post offices were often names of the respective post masters. Later these names were replaced with names of towns or new names were invented to comply with federal regulations.

Post offices were required to generate a certain amount of business in order to keep their licenses. When a neighborhood lost population and business declined, the post office was closed. Resumption of service occurred only when enough business could be guaranteed and upon another licensing process. By that time the original name might have become a duplicate and a new name had to be supplied. Several post offices in the county underwent such changes. National officials also insisted that names of towns and their respective post offices be the same. Thus some post offices were renamed after a town or a town was named after an already existing post office.

Names of churches and cemeteries changed the least. Most were derived from the Bible, but there are also inspirational names, environmentally descriptive names, names after benefactors, and names specifying a particular religious belief. Those incorporating a specific religion in the name changed only to reflect denominational mergers. Thus, in 1908 German Baptist Church became Church of the Brethren, Methodist Episcopal Church merged in 1939 with other Methodist churches to form Methodist Church, and United Brethren churches became Evangelical United Brethren in 1954 and merged with the Methodist Church in 1968 to form United Methodist Church.

Cemeteries could be public, church related, or private. The latter, often called burial grounds or plots, were most often family gravesites located on family land or close to the residences. They usually started when a child in the family died. As settlers aged and passed away they were buried either in family plots or increasingly in public burial grounds. The latter frequently originated as family plots or were donated to a church or a county for public neighborhood graveyard purposes. Majority of cemeteries retained family names or were known as church cemeteries.

Names and locations of mills were the hardest to find and determine. Only Pleasant Valley Mill and Lamoine Mills had names not associated with a person. All others were known by names of their owners or operators, and these changed with great rapidity. The locations of the most important ones are found in early atlases, but many mills are not shown anywhere. Because they were so important in the early economy of the county, newspapers and public records refer to them as known entities not necessary to site or describe.

Place names in this listing were culled from many sources: published histories, maps and atlases, newspaper and periodical articles, local government records, private manuscripts, and many individuals. Only rural county names and towns and villages were considered. Within towns only cemeteries and institutions of higher education are listed. The arrangement of entries is strictly alphabetical by latest known name or the most popular name, with references from other names. Whenever possible, sources of information are indicated in an abbreviated form with full citation found in the bibliography. Maps and atlases consulted are listed separately by year of publication.

Appended township maps are from the 911 Rural Directory, issued in 1992. This directory was chosen because of its uncluttered appearance, the inclusion of township and section lines and township roads, all of which are necessary to locate a specific site as described in the main text.

A

ABE LINCOLN TRAIL

This was one of four automobile routes through the county. The trails, built in the late 1910s, were known by specific names until 1926 when they changed to numbers. Abe Lincoln Trail led from Springfield to Burlington. It entered McDonough County from Table Grove, went through Adair, Bushnell, and Walnut Grove, and exited toward Youngstown. It was marked by an "A L" sign.

See also Cannonball Trail, Mississippi Valley Highway, and National White Way.

ADAIR

The town of Reedyville was laid out by John H. Reedy and Jacob Grim(m) on August 9, 1870 (Plats: 1/144-145). It was located on the north half of Sec. 15 in New Salem Twp. and the Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis Railroad, which in 1870 secured a $50,000 bond from New Salem Twp. in order to bring the line through the township. John Reedy donated land for the depot, so the town was named Reedyville and was called by that name as late as 1885 (1885 History, 901). Prior to the platting of Reedyville, there was a community called Randolph Corners one mile east. The settlement had a store called Shoofly and a post office called Adair.

After the platting of Reedyville the store and the post office moved to the new town site and the name of the emerging settlement changed to Adair, although it was also known by the name of Shoofly for a short time (Adair, 12).

The name is probably in honor of John Adair (1757-1840), a Kentucky soldier, statesman, and governor from 1820 to 1824. Counties by this name are found in Kentucky, Iowa, and Missouri.

ADAIR METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

This church was located just south of the town on the NE corner of the SW quarter of Sec. 15 in New Salem Twp., on land donated by Washington Williams in 1875 (Deeds: 48/425). It is shown on the 1893 and the 1913 maps. The church was dedicated a Methodist church but it was also used by other denominations (Adair, 6). Closing services were held in 1926 at which time a new church was built in town. The land passed into private ownership in 1928 (Deeds: 153/84). It seems that in the early 20th century the church was called "Epworth Chapel." The name appears only once in the Macomb Daily Journal (1/8/1908) being located "near Adair."

ADAIR POST OFFICE

Established in May of 1867 in the residence of Thornton F. Randolph, this post office was located at the center of Sec. 14, New Salem Twp., in the settlement called Randolph Corners. In 1870 the post office moved to Reedyville.

See also Adair.

ADAIR SCHOOL

(No. 5, New Salem Twp.; No. 84)

The first school in this district started in 1855 by moving a log house from Fulton County. According to Clarke (p. 419) this school, called Reedyville, was located on the NE corner of Sec. 22. It stood in this location only four years. In 1859 George Swango deeded land to the district on the NE corner of Sec. 21 (Deeds: 7/73) where the school is shown in 1860 (School plats), and on the 1871 and 1876 maps. In 1881 District No. 5 was subdivided into districts No. 5 and No. 10. The schoolhouse of District No. 5 was located on the north side of the SW quarter of Sec. 15, just east of the town of Adair, and is shown in this location from 1898 to 1925 when it was moved into town.

See also Lickskillet School.

ALMSHOUSE

See County Farm.

ALDERSGATE CHURCH or ALDERSGATE FREE METHODIST CHURCH

This church was located on the SE corner of the SW quarter of Sec. 35 in Emmet Twp, on the western edge of Macomb. The congregation was formed in 1968 by merger of the Colchester and Macomb Free Methodist churches. The sanctuary was built in 1971. The church ceased to function in 1997 and the building became Victory Baptist Church.

The name comes from a street in London, which was the location of the religious society which John Wesley joined and where on May 24, 1738 he claimed to have been converted to the doctrine of saving grace.

See also Victory Baptist Church.

ALTON & ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD

This railroad line was shown only on the 1861 map. It was planned to cross the county from northwest Sciota Twp. through Macomb and Industry, but was never built

AMICUS POST OFFICE

See Sciota Post Office.

AMOS WOODS

See Ferster Woods.

ANDERSON (FAMILY) GRAVEYARD

See Huff Cemetery.

ANDREWS STOP or SWITCH

This stop of the Macomb, Industry & Littleton Railroad was located on the line between the SW quarter of Sec. 36 in Chalmers and the SE quarter of Sec. 31 in Scotland townships. It was located on Andrews land holdings on both sides of the track. The stop was used by passengers and was also a loading dock for farm products and animals.

ANTIOCH CHURCH

Organized in 1841, the congregation built a house of worship in 1843 on land deeded by James Edmonston in the NW corner of the plat of Middleton, later renamed Fandon. The church existed only until 1849. It was one of three Regular Predestination Baptist, Old School Baptist, or Primitive Baptist congregations in the county, the others being Union Church in Bethel Township, and Concord Baptist Church. When the church dissolved most members joined the Union Church housed in the old Antioch sanctuary (Webb).

Antioch is a city in ancient Syria in which Christianity began. It has been a favorite name for churches.

See also Union Church (Bethel Twp.).

ARBOGAST CEMETERY

See Pearce Cemetery.

ARCHER - BETHEL CEMETERY

Located on the NE quarter of Sec. 8 in Bethel Twp., this cemetery was platted in 1884 as Sullivan Cemetery (Plats: 2/22), because James Sullivan owned land northeast of the cemetery, but the 1885 history of the county called it Archer Burying Ground (1885 History, 708), probably because it evolved from a private burial plot of the Archer family. The cemetery is also known as West Bethel Cemetery and Mathews Cemetery (Genealogy: 17:2/32; Cemeteries: 5/22). The earliest burials date from the 1850s. The cemetery is still in use.

ARCHER BURYING GROUND

See Archer - Bethel Cemetery.

ARGYLE

This was the name of a neighborhood centered on Sec. 36 in Hire Twp. The settlement cluster was on the important Beardstown - Burlington road which forded the East Fork La Moine River in this location.

Argyle is the name of a city and county in Scotland

See also Argyle Hollow.

ARGYLE BIBLE CHURCH

Organized in 1834 as "Bersheba," this Cumberland Presbyterian Congregation met for 20 years in the residence of John McCord and the barn of George W. Welch in the southwestern part of Emmet Twp. In 1854 members built a church on the present church site, the NW corner of the SW quarter of Sec. 36 in Hire Twp., on land donated by George Welch

in 1863 (Mortgages: Q/330). The sanctuary was used jointly by Presbyterians and Baptists. Prior to the building of a new sanctuary in 1885 the congregation was renamed "Argyle." It existed until 1964 at which time it dissolved and the building became place of worship for a non-denominational congregation called the Argyle Bible Church or Open Bible Church (Harris, M.). This is an active rural church.

Beersheba was an Old Testament village near the border of Judah. It is thought to mean "well of the oath," indicating a dependable source of water.

ARGYLE BRANCH or CREEK

See Argyle Hollow.

ARGYLE CEMETERY

This large cemetery is located on the north side of the SW quarter of Sec. 36 in Hire Twp., just east of the Argyle Church. An 1870 plat of the SW quarter of Sec. 36 shows both the church and the cemetery (Deeds: 29/434), but the cemetery appears on maps only from 1913 on. It is still in use.

ARGYLE CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

See Argyle Bible Church.

ARGYLE FORD

See Argyle.

ARGYLE HOLLOW

Formed by a tributary of the East Fork La Moine River, this ravine was part of the stage coach road from Beardstown to Burlington. The sides of the ravine exposed coal seams and featured in later years many drift coal mines. The hollow is now part of Argyle Lake.

In 1836 the stream in the hollow was known as Hammer Branch (Commissioners: A/288). No reason could be found for the name Hammer. At the time Argyle Lake was created the stream was known as Welch's Creek, after Charles Welch family, which owned land on both sides of the ravine (Welch). Welch family holdings are shown on the 1871 map.

See also Ragtown.

ARGYLE LAKE STATE PARK

Located at the juncture of Hire, Emmet and Colchester townships, this park was established in 1949 by damming a tributary of the East Fork La Moine River, flooding small stream valleys, and acquiring adjacent land.

ARGYLE POST OFFICE

This post office started on February 1, 1841. The name changed to Pleasant Valley Mills P.O. on March 24, 1843, but services stopped on October 9, 1846. Reestablished as Argyle on May 1, 1848 with George W. Welch as postmaster, the post office discontinued on May 10, 1858, reopened on June 22, 1858, and finally closed on December 29, 1860.

ARGYLE SCHOOL
(No. 7 Hire Twp.; No. 46)

This school was located on the NW corner of Sec. 36, half a mile north of the Argyle church and the cemetery. On the 1919 map the school called Martin, probably honoring the Martin family which owned land nearby. It shows on maps as early as 1871, but no deed of origin could be found. It closed in 1947. The 1956 deed conveys the property to Argyle Presbyterian Church (Deeds: 230/97)

ATEN SCHOOL

See Pleasant Gale School.

ATKINSON CEMETERY

Located near the center of Sec. 31 in Emmet Twp., this cemetery is also known as McCord Cemetery. It does not show on any map. The names are after Atkinson and McCord families. Job Yard, Sr., buried in 1839, is the oldest interment. He owned land in the NW quarter of Sec. 31. His widow married Simon Atkinson. William Willard, a veteran of the Revolutionary War, and father of Mrs. McCord is buried here. The cemetery is locally famous for the headstone of "Jack, the Black Man of John McCord," who died between 1850 and 1860. It is an unusual loving memorial to a black person in a white family graveyard.

AYR'S MILL

See Eyre's Sawmill.

B

BACON or BACON'S MILL

In 1832 Charles W. Bacon obtained permission to build a mill (Commissioners: A/116). The 1861 map shows "Bacon's Mill" on the south side of the East Fork La Moine River on the SW quarter of the NE quarter of Sec. 5 in Colchester Twp., just below the mouth of the Spring Creek. The mill was an important point of reference in early records (Clarke, 72; 1885 History, 591, 1046; RSR, 8) because it was located on the Macomb-Carthage Road and on the road from Job's Settlement to the "Desmoine" or Lower Rapids (Commissioners: A/223). Lewis Mourning operated the mill in 1833 and Tom Bacon in 1835 (Moon, 10). According to Alex Holmes it stopped operation prior to 1853 (MJ, 4/3/1925). Bacon Mill was about one mile downstream from McDonald's Mill and in 1840 the McDonough Circuit Court handled a case where it was alleged that water from Bacon's Mill backed up and obstructed the operation of McDonald's Mill.

See also Phelps Mill.

BACON or BACON'S PRAIRIE

Located "below Macomb" (1885 History, 105), this prairie was named after the influential Bacon family. Bacon's Prairie, located between Crooked Creek and Troublesome Creek is mentioned already in 1832 (Commissioners: A 87). It was probably named after Charles B. and Thomas who were road surveyor and supervisor. The name persisted with the arrival in 1834 of Joseph Bacon whose son Larkin in 1871 owned much land between Tennessee and Hillsgrove.

BACON'S ADDITION

See Hillsgrove Station.

BACON WOODS

This is a subdivision of Macomb located on the north half of Section 12 in Chalmers Twp.

BAGBY SCHOOL
(No. 7, Emmet Twp.; No. 55)

This school was built in 1876 on the SW corner of Sec. 13, on land donated by Martha Stapp (Deed: 41/252). An older school building existed in the same location, but no land record could be found to verify the building date, although a school building is indicated in this location on county maps starting in 1861. Macomb Daily Journal for Feb. 10, 1915 carried a notice that "Bagby School District 55 burned and was rebuilt" (p. 5). The school was named either after Byron Bagby, a school trustee, or John C. Bagby, an Illinois State Representative in 1876. The most recent name of the school was McKee, but this name was not much in use. The name comes from Aaron P. McKee, owner of the land on the adjacent SE quarter of Sec. 14.

The school consolidated with Crabb School and the grounds reverted to private ownership in 1952 (Deeds: 206/508).

BAGBY'S CREEK OR FORK

This was the earliest name for the South Branch La Moine River in Blandinsville Twp. It is called thus on Morse Map of 1844 and Coulton Map of 1868. The name comes from John Bagby, an early settler of Blandinsville Twp.

See also Coal Creek and La Moine River.

BAILEY CEMETERY

Located on the SW corner of Sec. 12 and the adjoining SE corner of Sec. 11 in Chalmers Twp., this cemetery started in 1857. The name derives from the W.S. Bailey family, which in 1871 owned the land on which the cemetery is located. No Baileys are known to have been buried here. The cemetery is shown on all major maps, but no land deed could be found.

BAILEY "HOLLER" or HOLLOW

This hollow starts in the SE corner of Sec. 11 and extends southward through Sec. 14 of Chalmers Twp. It is named for the Bailey family, which owned land on both sides of the hollow (Pace).

BAKER AND MCDONALD'S MILL

See McDonald's Mill.

BALANCED ROCK

See Rattlesnake Den Hollow.

BANKS CEMETERY

Located on the SW quarter of Sec. 30 in Hire Twp., this cemetery is not shown on maps. The name derives from the Vandever Banks family, which settled on Section 30 in 1835. Numerous family members are buried here.

BAPTIST CEMETERY No. 1

See Bethel Baptist Cemetery.

BAPTIST CEMETERY No. 2

See New Hope Cemetery.

BAPTIST CREEK

Running through Blandinsville and Hire townships in west-southwest direction, Baptist Creek joins La Harpe Creek in the NW quarter of Sec. 16 of Fountain Green Twp. in Hancock Co. The name derives from the sizable Baptist community that settled near the creek and was headed by John Logan.

Early local name for the creek was Job's Creek (Commissioners: A/83), after the Job brothers who settled there in 1826, but the early mapmakers had other names. The Augustus Mitchel map of 1834 shows "Cross Creek" and so does the Lewis Robinson map of 1838. By 1844 the creek is widely known as Job's. Morse map labels the creek "Job's," and in 1865 Samuel Coats, the postmaster of Blandinsville, calls it "Jobe's Creek" (Site). The 1885 history of the county also mentions that the creek "is called Job's Creek" (1885 History, 63). By the end of the 19th century however, the name Job fell into disuse. In 1896 Hattie Holliday, the postmistress of the Blandinsville P. O., calls the creek "Big Creek" (Site), probably to distinguish it from the Little Creek, a tributary of the La Harpe Creek. In 1919 the USGS map shows Baptist Creek. It is not known when the creek got its present name.

See also Job's Settlement.

BAPTIST MEETING HOUSE

This place is mentioned in 1842 (Commissioners: B/212) as being located on Sec. 4 in Hire Twp. in what would have been Job's Settlement.

BARBER CEMETERY

This cemetery is located on the SE corner of the NE quarter of Sec. 19 in Colchester Twp., on land originally owned by John D. Barber. Burials date from 1833 to the 1880s. This cemetery is shown in the atlases of 1871, 1893, and 1913.

BARDOLPH

Located on the NE quarter of Sec. 24 in Macomb Twp., the town was laid out on Sept. 1, 1854 by George W. Parkinson, W. C. Chambers, William H. Randolph, and Charles Chandler to take advantage of the newly planned Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad line (Deeds: V/172). The plat was originally unnamed, but subsequently "Town of Randolph" was added to the empty space. In 1856 another plat was filed, this time called "Bardolph" (Mortgages: F/442). Apparently during its first two years of existence Bardolph was called Randolph after William H. Randolph, one of the town's organizers. But the name had to be changed in 1856 because Illinois already had a town called Randolph. Chapman's map of Illinois for 1857 calls the town "Bardolph," and so does the 1871 atlas of the county, but the geological map of the state of Illinois for 1875 shows "Randolph." The explanation might be that the geological map was compiled by Amos Worthen, the state geologist from Hancock County, who knew Bardolph by its locally popular name. William Randolph was county sheriff during the Civil War and was murdered while apprehending an unwilling recruit. The name "Randolph" reflected the honor in which local people held their sheriff.

Bardolph is one of few coined names in the county. No explanation could be found for the "Bar" part of the name. Prior to the platting of the town the neighborhood was known as Wolf Grove.

See also Wolf Grove.

BARDOLPH CEMETERIES

See New Bardolph and Old Bardolph Cemetery.

BARDOLPH POST OFFICE

This post office is the successor to the Wolf Grove Post Office. It was established on July 9, 1856, with Rev. William H. Jackson as the first postmaster.

See also Wolf Grove Post Office.

BARKER CREEK

Flowing east through sections 2 and 1 of New Salem Twp., Barker Creek joins the Spoon River in Harris Twp., Fulton Co. This stream is probably named for John Barker who in 1828 is said to have lived nine miles northeast from Pennington's Point (Clarke, 68) and who preached the first sermon in Chalmers Twp. in 1830 (1885 History, 820). John Barker is also listed in the 1830 Census of Fulton County.

BARNES CEMETERY

See Bedford Cemetery.

BARTLETT'S SETTLEMENT

According to Peck, this was an "extensive settlement in the southwestern part of the county on Crooked Creek, 15 miles from Macomb" (Peck, 153).

The Bartletts in question must have been Nathan, Isaak, Jesse, and Ebenezer, who were prominent in the early running of county government. The 1830 Census lists Nathan and Isaak Bartlett in Macomb Twp., but in 1834 and 1835 the County Commissioners Court appoint Isaak as road viewer from Macomb to the SW corner of the county (Commissioners: A/193, 222). Deed records place the Bartletts in Lamoine Twp. In 1819 Ebenezer Bartlett sold his war deed for the SE quarter of Sec. 19 in Lamoine Twp. (Deeds: E/190), while in 1838 Jesse Bartlett, already a county resident, purchased the NW quarter of Sec. 25 in Lamoine Twp. (Deeds: E/177). It is possible that Peck found the Bartletts in what later became known as the Lamoine Settlement, but this could not be verified. The 1840 Census does not list any Bartletts in the county.

BAYLES CEMETERY

See White Flock Cemetery.

BEAN CEMETERY

Located on the SE quarter of the NE quarter of Sec. 7 in Colchester Twp., this cemetery is well marked on all maps, but no deeds could be located. The cemetery is named for the Bean family, who owned land just east in Sec. 8 and whose many members are buried here. The cemetery contains the grave of Joseph Barnes Bacon, a veteran of the War of 1812.

BEAN SCHOOL
(No. 3, Colchester Twp.; No. 103)

This school was first located on the SE corner of the NW quarter of Sec. 17, on land deeded by John C. Bean in 1868 (Deeds: 27/40). It is shown here on the 1871 atlas map. The 1872 deed from D. Sherbine conveyed to school trustees land located near the center of the NW quarter of Sec. 8 (Deeds: 35/78), and the school appears in this latter location from 1893 on. The grounds were sold off in 1950 (Deeds: 213/227).

BEAN'S MILL

In 1837 Robert Bean received permission to build a dam and mill on the west side of the SE quarter of Sec. 10 in Tennessee Twp., on the East Fork La Moine River (Commissioners: A/341) and is known to have purchased the SW quarter of Sec. 10 in 1840 (Deeds: Z/158). In 1850 Robert Bean is listed as the operator of a water-powered saw mill on Crooked Creek (Products of Industry). Another mention of the mill is found in 1850 when there is a petition for a road "from Middleton to Bean's Mill on Crooked Creek" (Commissioners: C/135). The 1861 map shows a bridge over Crooked Creek on the NE quarter of the NW quarter of Sec. 15 in Tennessee Twp., but no mill appears in this location on any map.

BECKELHYMER CEMETERY

This burying ground, located in the SE quarter of Sec. 15 in Sciota Twp., now contains only one grave. Other burials were moved to the Good Hope Cemetery in Sec. 30 of Walnut Grove Twp. (Harris, M.). The site is not identified on any map. The solitary grave is that

of Sarah A., wife of Alexander Beckelhymer, but the site is located on land, which at burial time belonged to John W. Lowe. No relationship could be established.

BECKFORD BRANCH

This stream originates in Birmingham Twp., Schuyler County, then flows east-northeast and empties into the La Moine River in Sec. 34 of Lamoine Twp. The origin of the name could not be established.

BEDFORD

This settlement appears on Colton's map of 1868. It is located on Sec. 32 in Henderson County. It was a neighborhood which straddled the county line between sections 5 and 6 of Blandinsville Twp. and 31 and 32 of Bedford Twp. in Henderson County. The population was at one time four or five families, but by 1882 all residences were gone and only the church remained.

BEDFORD BRICK MEETING HOUSE

See Old Bedford Church.

BEDFORD CEMETERY

This cemetery, also known as Barnes Cemetery, is located on the NW corner of the NE quarter of Sec. 6 in Blandinsville Twp., half a mile west of the Old Bedford Christian Church. The cemetery is on land which John and Charles Huston donated to the Christian Church of Bedford in 1877 (Deeds: 43/290), although the first burials date from the 1830s. The cemetery appears on all maps of the county starting in 1871.

BEDFORD CHRISTIAN CHURCH

This church was organized in 1849 as Bedford Christian Church. Its roots, like that of Blandinsville Christian Church go back to Liberty (Christian) Church in the Muddy Lane neighborhood. The first sanctuary was built in 1854 in Henderson County, just northwest of the present building site. It was called the Old Brick Church.

In 1857 James M. Payne quit claimed a deed to the trustees of the Christian Church at Bedford for a lot of land on which the "Bedford Brick Meeting House now stands," which was on the NW corner of Sec. 5 in Blandinsville Twp. (Deeds: 5/416). The 1861 map, however, shows the church on the NE corner of Sec. 6. In 1868 John Goodnight deeded to the trustees of the "Christian Church at Bedford" land on the NW quarter of Sec. 5 (Deeds: 51/336), but the 1898 map shows the church on the NW corner of Sec. 5. The 1913 map shows the church correctly on the north side of the NW quarter of Sec. 5. This is the site of the present church built in 1922. "Bedford Church," as it is locally known, is an active rural church that serves both McDonough and Henderson County residents.

The name derives from the Bedford neighborhood in McDonough and Henderson counties, a settlement on the stage coach route between Beardstown and Burlington. A post office in the area, known as Muddy Lane, was called "Bedford" in 1848-1849.

The name "Bedford" is found in Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Tennessee. It is thought to derive from Duke of Bedford or Bedfordshire in England.

BEDFORD P. O.

See Muddy Lane Post Office.

BELLS CREEK

See Bronson Creek.

BERRY PATCH

This is a Colchester subdivision along the present Colorado Road in the south half of Sec. 5 in Colchester Twp.

BERSHEBA

See Argyle Bible Church.

BETHANY FREE METHODIST CHURCH

This church was located on the NW corner of the SE quarter of Sec. 32 in Eldorado Twp. The land was deeded in 1849 to "Free Methodist Church" by John W. Adams (Deeds: 75/515), who in 1884 also deeded land to school trustees of the Chockley School District. There is no evidence that a school was ever built here, but a church is shown on the 1919 map. In 1947 the land was sold (Deeds: 204 551), and the

church was moved to the location of the Pennington Point Church, which had burnt down (Bloomer).

Bethany is a village in Palestine where Jesus raised Lazarus from the dead. It is a favorite name for religious institutions.

BETHEL BAPTIST CEMETERY

Located on the SW quarter of Sec. 10 in Bethel Twp., the cemetery is also known as Bethel Cemetery or Baptist Cemetery No. 1. It started in 1847 with Union Baptist Church. It is not used any more.

Bethel is a place 10 miles north of Jerusalem. According to Genesis, Jacob called the place Bethel – meaning "house of God" because it was where he dreamt of angels. The name is used for churches and settlements.

See also Union Church (Bethel Twp.).

BETHEL BAPTIST CHURCH

Organized February 26, 1872 as a Regular Baptist Church and named the First Baptist Church of Bethel Township, the congregation was also known as West Bethel Baptist Church (Shelley). Meetings were first held in the building of the New Hope Methodist Church in Bethel Twp. The congregation built its own sanctuary in 1876 on the NW corner of the NE quarter of the SE quarter of Sec. 8 in Bethel Twp., across the road from the Archer-Bethel Cemetery. A land deed from John M. Dunsworth to the "First Baptist Church of Bethel Township" dated 1876, confirms the date and location (Deeds: 40/299). In 1948 the church was rebuilt, and in 1955 West Bethel Baptist Church was named Bethel Baptist Church. This is still an active congregation.

BETHEL CEMETERY

See Bethel Baptist Cemetery.

BETHEL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

See New Hope Methodist Episcopal Church.

BETHEL TOWNSHIP

This is Congressional Township 4 North, 3West from the 4th Principal Meridian. The original name of the township was "Eagle Town." The first settler in the township was John Gibson on Sec. 2. The name Eagle changed to Bethel in 1857. The name change probably reflected the desire of the inhabitants to be known as a settled Christian community rather than a place of wildness. However, the name "Eagle," persisted in the name of the neighborhood, the school and the church.

See entries under "Eagle."

BIG CREEK

See Baptist Creek.

BIRD or BIRDS SCHOOL
(No. 2, Bushnell Twp.; No. 9)

Located originally on the SW corner of the NW quarter where it is shown on the 1861 map, this school was subsequently moved to the SW corner of Sec. 29 where it appears on all later county maps. The name derives from Isaak Bird who homesteaded nearby. On the 1919 map it is called "Birds" School.

The school ceased operation in 1947 when it was consolidated with Maple Grove School. The grounds were sold in 1950 (Deeds: 206/332; Adair W. B., 2/9/1950).

BLACK SCHOOL
(No. 9, Industry Twp.; No. 148)

According to the 1885 history this school was built in 1867 on the SE corner of Sec. 30, (1885 History, 745). However, the 1871, 1893 and 1913 county atlases show it one half mile west, on the SE corner of the SW quarter of Sec. 30. This site is confirmed by the 1866 land deed from Robert L. Dark (Deeds: 21/515). The 1919 and later maps show the school on the SW corner of the SE quarter but no deeds could be located to confirm this location. The building was sold in 1950 (Adair W. B., 12/21 1950).

The name derives from William H. Black and Henry Black who settled on lands adjacent to the school sites in 1840. The school was always known as Black.

See also Black's Graveyard.

BLACK WAYLAND CEMETERY

See Bowlin-Wayland Graves.

BLACKBURN SCHOOL

See Harmony School (Chalmers Twp.).

BLACKHAWK TRAIL

This was the name of an early automobile route across the north part of the county. The route went from Ellisville in Fulton County through Prairie City to Walnut Grove.

The name is after the famous chief of the Fox and Sauk Indians who in 1832 valiantly, but unsuccessfully, fought against white takeover of the Illinois country. Numerous early automotive routes had Indian names.

BLACK'S GRAVEYARD

This is a family burial ground not shown on any map but known to be located on land owned by the Black family in the NW quarter of Sec. 31 and the SW quarter of the SW quarter of Sec. 30 in Industry Twp. The 1919 map shows a church building on the south side of Sec. 30, just ½ mile west of the Black School. The church building and the cemetery were probably related but no information could be located about the church.

BLACKSTONE SCHOOL

See Yocum School.

BLANDINSVILLE

Located on the SE quarter of Sec. 32 in Blandinsville Twp., this town was laid out by Joseph L. Blandin on March 16, 1842 (Deeds: K/400). Prior to the platting of the town, the neighborhood was known as Job's Settlement. According to local sources, the name changed around 1838 (Souvenir, 5), but this could not be verified. In the 1920s Blandinsville acquired the epithet "Glade City."

See also Job's Settlement and Glade City.

BLANDINSVILLE CEMETERY

See Glade City Cemetery.

BLANDINSVILLE POST OFFICE

This post office was established June 23, 1843. The first postmaster was Charles R. Hume.

BLANDINSVILLE SEMINARY

This was the school of the United Brethren Church of Blandinsville. The church was formed in 1846, and in 1852 it established the seminary in town. The seminary operated from 1855 to 1868, after which time the building was moved from its original site, east of the Main Street Elevator, to the school block and used as a public school. It was demolished in 1905 (Calvert).

BLANDINSVILLE TOWNSHIP

This is Congressional Township 7 North, 4West of the 4th Principal Meridian. The township took its name from the town of Blandinsville in 1857 when all townships acquired proper names. It was first settled by William and Iraby Job in 1827 (Clarke, 637).

BLAZIER or BLAZER SCHOOL
(No. 2, Industry Twp.; No. 142)

This school was built in 1858 (1885 History, 742) on the NW corner of Sec. 8, on land donated in 1860 by John Blazer and Daniel Munson (Deeds: 21/288). The school is well marked on all maps. In the 1930s and the 1940s the name was spelled "Blazier." The building was sold in 1950 (Adair W. B., 12/21/1950) and the grounds in 1951 (Deeds: 206/324).

BLOOMFIELD

This name appears first on Colton's map of 1839, then on Chapman's map of 1857, on several maps in the 1860's, and even on the Worthen map of 1875. The location, apparently at that time considered a settlement, was on the NE quarter of Sec. 16 in Scotland Twp. There is no local present-day knowledge of this name, nor could any official records be located. It was probably one of several speculative towns in the county. But it is curious that it was shown on different maps over a period of almost forty years.

See also Center Point School.

THE BLUFFS

This is a picturesque spot on the East Fork La Moine River just north of the Western Illinois State Normal School, now Western Illinois University. It was favored for local outings in the early 20th Century.

BONHAM'S MILL

See Hummer's Mill.

BOWLIN - WAYLAND GRAVES

Located on land originally settled by Wesley Wayland in 1832, the graves are on the NE quarter of Sec. 34 in Chalmers Twp., on the south side of present Charlotte Road. The three gravestones are those of Wesley Wayland, his wife, and a young woman by the name of Bowlin. They are clearly visible but not marked on any map.

It is said that there is an additional grave of a black woman, a family servant by the name of Celea, to whom Wayland gave freedom in 1836 (Commissioners: A/284). The 1860 Census lists "Celea" in the Wayland household as 70 years old, but it is not known when she died and where she was buried.

According to Lester (Cemeteries: 5/28), the cemetery was once known as Riden Cemetery, but there is no record that any member of the Riden family is buried here. David Riden owned property on Sec. 33 in Chalmers Twp. The cemetery is today also called Black Wayland Cemetery.

BOWMAN CEMETERY

Located on the NW quarter of Sec. 28 in Industry Twp., this site is not marked on maps and there are no visible grave markers. In 1893 J. Bowman owned 15 acres of this quarter section. The cemetery is probably a private burial plot. According to local sources it was located just east of Clayton Cemetery (Grimm, 2002).

BRATTLEVILLE POST OFFICE

"Brattleville" appears on all early maps of the county. It was "a post office, in Carter's Settlement, on the mail road to Rushville" (Peck, 164). Established on January 1 [i.e. 31] 1833, the post office appears on the 1838 Jones map, the 1839 Burr map, and the 1839 Colton map. Burr's map shows Brattleville on Sec. 13 of Industry Twp., probably on the Galena Trail. As the trail became less important and other settlements sprang up, the post office moved to Doddsville on February 25, 1837.

The name comes from James W. Brattle, the first postmaster and the first experienced land surveyor in the county. Although no evidence could be found that Brattle owned land in this neighborhood, he must have lived there, at least temporarily.

See also Doddsville Post Office.

BRICK YARD or BRICKYARD SCHOOL (No. 4, Emmet Twp.; No. 56)

The first school building was probably built in 1863 when Francis R. Houghton deeded land to school trustees (Mortgages: Q/566). The school site, located on the SW corner of the NE quarter of Sec. 35, is shown on the 1871 and the 1876 county maps. In 1881 that land was sold to J. T. Haggerty (Deeds: 47/233), and in the same year Albert Eads sold property to the school board on the SW corner of the NW quarter of Sec. 35, one half mile west of the original site (Deeds: 47/186). This latter site remained in use until 1948. The land was sold in 1949 (Deeds: 194 501). In the 1920s and 1930s the school was known as the "Model country school," operated by Western Illinois State Teachers College as a demonstration facility for rural teaching.

According to an article in the Macomb Daily Journal, the school was first called "Hard Scrabble, because of its questionable reputation" (MDJ, 5/29/1909, p.2), but later it became known as "Brickyard," the name used most often before it became the training school. The name derived from an important brickyard on Sec. 34 in Emmet Twp., started by James M. Chase in 1869 just south of the original school site. The brickyard supplied bricks for the construction of the McDonough County Court House in the 1870's (1885 History, 693).

For the explanation of the name "Hard Scrabble" see Hard Scrabble School (Blandinsville Twp.).

BRISTOW'S CREEK

This name appears only once in the 1836 proceedings of the County Commissioners Court (Commissioners: A/317). It seems that it was used for La Harpe Creek, and named for Eli Bristow, an early settler in Blandinsville Twp. and an influential resident of the Muddy Lane neighborhood.

See also Muddy Lane.

BROCK SCHOOL
(No. 6, Bushnell Twp.; No.6)

This school started as No. 7 Union District of Bushnell Twp. and Lee Twp. in Fulton County. It was located on the NE corner of Sec. 23 as shown on the 1861 map. The deed for the school grounds was issued in 1869 (Deeds: 28/213). In 1871 the school is shown on the SE corner of Sec. 13 and in 1876 Clarke calls it "District No. 6" and places it on the NE corner of Sec. 24. All later maps show the school on the NE corner of Sec. 23. The name comes from the Brock family which in 1893 owned land west and southwest from the school site. The school closed in 1947, when it united with the Prairie City School District.

See also Union Districts (Bushnell and Prairie City townships).

BRONSON CREEK

This creek originates in Harmony Twp., Hancock County and joins the La Moine River in Sec. 18 of Lamoine Twp. The name derives from Thomas Bronson, the first white settler upon its banks (Young, 15). On the Robinson map of 1838 the creek is shown as "Bells C."

BROOKING CEMETERY

According to neighborhood sources, this burial plot was located on the SE quarter of Sec. 7 in Macomb Twp. There are no gravestones and the cemetery has never been identified on maps. The site was on the Brooking family land, but members of the family are buried in Macomb's Oakwood Cemetery. The burial ground on Sec. 7 was at one time adjacent to the McDonough County Poor Farm. The plot probably contains graves of county paupers.

See also County Farm.

BROWN or BROWNS SCHOOL
(No. 1, 7, Industry Twp.; No.140)

This school was built in 1856 on the NW corner of Sec. 12, on land donated by J. M. Vail (1885 History, 745). The 1859 school district maps show this location to be District 1, but in 1860 the district was subdivided into districts 1, 6 and 7. Clarke calls it District 7 (Clarke, 422). The school is shown on maps from 1871 to 1940, but no deeds could be located. It was probably named for Jesse Brown, one of the first three directors. The school building sold in 1950 (Adair W. B., 12/21/1950).

On the 1919 map this school is marked "Browns."

BROWNS SCHOOL (Walnut Grove Twp.)

See Hiawatha School.

BRUCE POST OFFICE

This post office was established on May 10, 1854 and discontinued on March 24, 1868 when the Mississippi and Wabash Valley Railroad was built and the Amicus Post Office in Sciota was established. Bruce P.O. was located on the Macomb-Burlington stagecoach road, about two miles southwest from the Spring Creek P. O. John S. Wilson, the first post master, lived on the NW quarter of Section 7 in Emmet Twp. In 1857 John D. Hainline became the post master. The new location shown on the 1861 map as "Spring Creek Post Office" was on the east side of the SE quarter of Sec. 6. In 1865 the post master was John W. Siders, on the NE quarter of Sec. 7 (Site). The 1875 map and also the 1879 School Map of the State of Illinois locate "Bruce" on the north half of the SE quarter of Sec. 6 in Emmet Twp., which was the residence of John D. Hainline, but by that time the post office was long gone.

The origin of the name "Bruce" is unclear. David L. Bruce, an early landowner in Sec. 15 of Emmet Twp., and J.S. Bruce who lived on the NE quarter of Section 14 in Sciota Twp. are unlikely candidates. The name might have honored a prominent Scottish family two of whose members occupied the Scottish throne.

See also Spring Creek Post Office.

BRUNDAGE CEMETERY

See Pioneer Cemetery.

BRUSH CREEK

See Town Fork.

BUCK BRIDGE

This was a bridge over the Drowning Fork on the road between Sec. 28 and Sec. 21 in Bushnell Twp. The bridge was mentioned in the Macomb Journal (5/15/1903, p.2). It was probably named for Joseph Buck, who according to the 1880 census, lived in Bushnell Twp.

BUENA VISTA SCHOOL HOUSE

See Pleasant View School (Hire Twp.).

BUNCOMBE CHURCH

This church is shown only in the 1893 county atlas. It was located on the NW corner of Sec. 36 in Lamoine Twp., on land owned by John Scott. The church was a splinter off the Scott's Church on Sec. 30 in Bethel Twp. It existed only until 1904 when John Scott sold his land and moved to Oklahoma (Peter, 104).

For an explanation of the name see Buncombe School.

BUNCOMBE SCHOOL
(No. 5, Lamoine Twp., No. 126)

This school was located in the middle of the NW quarter in Sec. 36. According to Clarke "A log school house was built some time previous to the year 1841" (Clarke, 662), and is shown in 1856 (RSR, 155) and the 1861 map. Frame structures were built in 1858 and 1880 (1885 History, 662). Jacob Bugher donated land in 1858 for "as long as the same is occupied for school purposes" (Mortgages: R/434). The school is shown as late as 1940, but no closing deed could be located.

The name could have several origins. Buncombe was a general in the Army, but it is also the name of a county in North Carolina, and of a settlement in Johnson County, Illinois, eight miles northwest from Vienna. Buncombe is also a variant of "bunkum," or meaningless political talk. The word derives from "the speech for Buncombe" by U.S. Senator Felix Walker, delivered around 1820 which referred to Buncombe County, N.C. The most plausible explanation is that the name was given for the county in North Carolina. The prominent Kennedy family in this neighborhood was from North Carolina.

BURLINGTON ROAD

This was an important stage-coach road from Beardstown on the Illinois River to Burlington, Iowa by way of Rushville and Macomb laid out in 1830 (Commissioners: A/9). Because this was a state road, it required frequent repairs and relocations, many of which were recorded and mapped in official county records.

BURLINGTON-NORTHERN RAILROAD

This railroad was first conceived as Northern Cross R.R. and was to be built in the 1840s connecting Chicago to Quincy. The construction was delayed due to lack of funds. The 1850s saw another opportunity to locate a railroad line through the county. After much discussion, political confrontation, and with a substantial financial obligation by McDonough County citizens, the rails were laid in 1856. The result was an immediate and great increase in county population. The railroad also spurred the establishment of numerous towns along its route. The streets of these towns were laid out parallel or at right angle to the rail lines. This sets them apart from older towns, which were oriented north-south and east-west. The Chicago Burlington & Quincy Line was ultimately acquired by the Burlington-Northern Railroad.

BURNSIDE SCHOOL

See Burnsville School.

BURNSVILLE P. O.

Established May 14, 1847 and discontinued July 9, 1867, this post office was shown on Colton's map of Illinois for 1855, and 1868, and on the 1861 county map. The geological map of the State of Illinois for 1875 spells the name as "Brunsville," but that was an obvious mistake. All maps show the post office on the SW corner of the NW quarter of Sec. 7 in Walnut Grove Twp. The first postmaster was

Ebenezer Bishop who in 1841 settled on the west side of Sec. 7. Ebenezer and his wife were both native Scots, with Mrs. Bishop born in the Parish of Whiteburn (Harris, M.).

The Bishops might have named their neighborhood "Burnsville," a variant of Whiteburn, but the name could have honored Robert Burns, the popular Scottish poet of the 19th Century, or it could have derived from "burn," which in Scottish means brook, referring to the Little Creek near which the original school site was located.

See also Burnsville School.

BURNSVILLE SCHOOL
(No. 1, Sciota Twp.; No. 20)

Known also as "Burnside," this school was established in 1871 when School District No. 5 split into districts 1 and 6. The building of District No. 5, which stood on the SE corner of Sec. 11 and is shown in this location on the 1861 map and in the 1871 atlas, was moved to the NE corner of Sec. 11 onto land deeded by David Robbins in 1872 (Deeds: 35/183). It is shown here on all county maps starting with 1893. It consolidated with the Blandinsville-Sciota District No. 175 in 1946 and the grounds sold in 1960 (Deeds: 230/411).

BUSH CREEK

A creek by this name is not shown on any map, but is mentioned in the proceedings of the County Commissioners Court in 1857 as being located in Walnut Grove Twp. (Commissioners: D/78). The name is probably a misspelled entry for Brush Creek, now known as Town Fork.

See Town Fork.

BUSHNELL

Located on the NE quarter of Sec. 33 in Bushnell Twp., this town was laid out on August 29, 1854 by John D. Hail, David P. Wells and Iverson L. Twyman in conjunction with the building of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R.R. (Deeds: V/4-5). "At first the location was known as 'West Prairie,' there being few wooded tracts in the area" (Drury, 4).

The town was named in honor of I. Nehemiah Bushnell, the president of the Northern Cross Rail Road.

BUSHNELL ARM OF THE GERMAN BAPTIST CHURCH

See Bushnell Church.

BUSHNELL CEMETERY

This cemetery started with an 1855 deed from William Dickhut for part of the SW quarter of the SE quarter of Sec. 33 in Bushnell Twp. (Deeds: 2/63).

BUSHNELL CHURCH

"Bushnell Church," was the Bushnell Arm of the German Baptist Church. The congregation organized in 1865 in the Crowl School on the SE corner of Sec. 2 in Mound Twp. where it met until 1879. It then split into the northern division, called Spring Run Church, and the southern division known as Camp Creek Church.

See also Spring Run German Baptist Church and Camp Creek Church.

BUSHNELL POST OFFICE

This post office is the successor to the Drowning Fork Post Office. It was established on March 13, 1858. The first postmaster was Joseph Crawford.

See also Drowning Fork Post Office.

BUSHNELL TOWNSHIP

Bushnell Township, named after the town of Bushnell, started as a regular Congressional Township 7North, 1West from the 4th Principal Meridian. In June 1866 upon petition from voters in present Prairie City Twp., it was divided into Prairie City Township, with sections 1-18, and Bushnell Township, with sections 19-36 (Minutes: E/116). The first settler in Bushnell Twp. was Matthew B. Robinson who settled on Sec. 30 in 1836. The township was sparsely populated until the rail line was built in 1856.

C

C. B. & Q. RAILROAD

See Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

CALLAHAN SCHOOL

A school by this name is mentioned in the Macomb Daily Journal in 1903, but no other information is given. This might have been an alternate name for Hickory Grove School located near the center of Sec. 22 in Emmet Twp. Michael and John Callahan owned land in the NE quarter of Sec. 27 in 1893 and 1913.

CALVIN CEMETERY

See Vawter Cemetery.

CAMP CREEK

This creek is a major tributary of the La Moine River. It runs through New Salem, Scotland, Industry, and Bethel townships in a generally southwest direction and joins the La Moine River in Birmingham Twp., Schuyler County. According to the 1885 history of the county, the creek was named for William Osborn(e) who camped on its banks during the summer of 1828, "on what is now the farm of Theophilus Walker" (1885 History, 712), and is the SE quarter of Section 26 in Scotland Twp. (Walker). Another explanation for the name comes from the many deserted Indian camps at the head of the creek found by the earliest settlers (Powers, 33-34). William T. Brooking also mentions the existence of a deserted Indian campground in the vicinity of Camp Creek in 1834 (Rezab, 10). Prior to the name "Camp" the creek was called Rodgers Creek in 1831 (Commissioners: A/27) and "Camp or Turkey" in 1833 and 1836(Commissioners: A/153, 299). The name "Turkey" also appears in Peck's Gazetteer. Under the entry "Roger's Creek" Peck states: "called also Turkey Fork, a branch of Crooked Creek" (Peck, 284).

CAMP CREEK (settlement)

Camp Creek was also the name of one of the early population clusters in McDonough County. The location of the neighborhood was south of the creek in Scotland and Industry townships, as evidenced by the location of the cemetery, the original church site, and the school.

See also Rogers Settlement.

CAMP CREEK CEMETERY

This cemetery is one of the major rural cemeteries in the county still in use. It is located on the SW corner of the SE quarter of Sec. 32 in Scotland Twp., and the adjacent NE quarter of Sec. 5, in Industry Twp. It is well marked on all county maps. The earliest burials date from 1837, but the cemetery does not show on maps until 1893. The first deed for the site is Joseph McCroskey's 1846 land sale to trustees of the Camp Creek Old School Presbyterian Church (Deeds: L/80). The deed mentions the existence of a frame church. In 1888 James Kinkade deeded land to trustees of a "burying ground known as Camp Creek Cemetery." The land was located in the NE quarter of Sec. 5 in Industry Twp. and was to be used "for hitching purposes and none other" (Deeds: 53/599). The 1892 deed from William Eddington extended the grounds into the SE quarter of Section 32 in Scotland Twp. (Deeds: 71/423). Several additional purchases in the 1900s added land in both Scotland and Industry townships.

CAMP CREEK CHURCH

This was one of two Dunkard or German Baptist Brethren congregations in the county. The other was Spring Run German Baptist Church located in Mound Twp. (Cemeteries, 3/32). The church was organized in 1880 (1976 History, 14) when the Bushnell Arm of the German Baptist Church split into Spring Creek and Camp Creek churches. The church, commonly known as Camp Creek, but most recently called Church of the Brethren, was located just east of the Dunkard Cemetery, in the SW quarter of Section 18 in Bethel Twp. The congregation was active until 1967.

See also Dunkard Cemetery.

CAMP CREEK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Although a community church existed in the neighborhood already in 1834, this church was formally established in 1839 as part of the Rushville Presbytery. The congregation built its house of worship in 1843, on land deeded in 1846 by Joseph McCroskey, on the SE quarter of Sec. 33 in Scotland Twp. The deed states that a frame church already existed on the site (Deeds: L/80). In 1861 a schism in the membership resulted in an eastern and a western faction. The eastern group built a new Camp Creek Church one mile northeast of the original site, on the SW quarter of Sec. 27 in Scotland Twp. on land deeded by John Clark (Mortgages: N/453). The western congregation became known as the Ebenezer Church.

A new Camp Creek sanctuary was built in 1898 in yet another location, the SE corner of Sec. 16 in Scotland Twp. on land donated in 1898 by William B. Simpson, and located just west of the school grounds (Deeds: 79/403). This sanctuary stood until 1991 when it burned to the ground. It was rebuilt in 1993 as Scotland Trinity Presbyterian Church.

In the early 20th Century the church was frequently called Center Point Church because of its central location in the township, and proximity to the Center Point School (MDJ, 3/1/1910, p.5)

See also Ebenezer Presbyterian Church, Scotland Trinity Presbyterian Church, and Camp Creek School.

CAMP CREEK SCHOOL
(No. 8, Scotland Twp.; No. 97)

William T. Brooking mentioned in his memoir that in 1834 his family lived on Camp Creek in the schoolhouse, which was built of logs and also served as church and Sunday school (Rezab, 10). The 1861 map shows a school in the neighborhood on the west side of the SE quarter of Sec. 27, but no deeds could be located to verify its starting date. In 1871 a school is shown on the NE corner of Sec. 33, just southwest from the church, although the land deed for the lot dates back to 1861 (Mortgages: O/346). John Baumgardener deeded additional land on the NE corner of the same NE quarter in 1913 (Deeds: 117/629).

Camp Creek consolidated into the Scotland School District No. 94 in March of 1947 and the grounds were sold in 1950 as "unnecessary for the use of School District No. 165" (Deeds: 206/311).

CAMP DITCH

This intermittent stream is located in Lamoine Twp. It flows in the southwesterly direction through sections 25, 26 and 34 where it empties into the La Moine River. The creek is named only in the 1913 atlas of the county.

CAMP FORK

This is the name given by Peck's Gazetteer to the North Fork of the East Fork La Moine River (Peck, 171, 219). The 1844 Morse map repeats the name. Both were obviously wrong. The name exemplifies the confusion about the hierarchy of the streams in the county during the early years of settlement.

See also Hickory Grove and Downing Fork.

CAMP JACKSON

See Jackson Park.

CAMP MEETING ASSOCIATION

See Spring Creek Camp.

CAMP PEARL

See Jackson Park.

CANE PATCH SCHOOL
(No. 11, Blandinsville Twp.; No. 31)

According to Clarke the building of "District No. 11" was moved to the SE corner of Section 4 in 1864 (Clarke, 434), and is shown in this location in the 1871 county atlas. The 1893 atlas shows a school on the SW corner of Sec. 3 where it remained until its consolidation into the Northwest District in the late 1940s. No deeds could be located. The school was sold by trustees in 1950 (Adair W. B., 2/2/1950).

The name of the school might imply a location next to a growth of reeds in a prairie depression located nearby or a field of sorghum, a common crop during the early settlement.

CANNONBALL TRAIL

This road, built for the gasoline-powered vehicles, was part of an effort to upgrade major roads through the country. The road connected Chicago with Denver via Kansas City. In Illinois, Cannonball Route connected Chicago with Quincy. It followed present U. S. Highway 34 from Chicago to Galesburg. From there, the road went by way of Avon, Prairie City, Bushnell, Macomb, Colchester, Tennessee, Colmar, Plymouth, Bowen and Golden to Quincy. It was the most important of the four automobile trails through the county. The name replaced the older name "Waubonsie." "Cannonball" appears on official road maps of Illinois from 1917 on, but by 1926 specific names were dropped and roads were designated by numbers.

Trail names were represented by signs on telephone poles at intersections. The cannonball sign consisted of a white background with black stripes on top and bottom and in the middle a black circle with a white letter "C."

See also Abe Lincoln Trail, Mississippi Valley Highway, National White Way, and Waubonsie Trail.

CARMACK MILL

See Pleasant Valley Mill.

CARSON SCHOOL
(No. 2, Tennessee Twp.; No. 116)

This school was first located on the NW corner of Sec. 26 where it is shown on the 1861 map. The land was donated in 1847 by Samuel A. White (Deeds: L/305). In 1919 this parcel passed into private hands (Deeds: 125/60). In 1871 the school appears on the SW quarter of Sec. 26 on land sold in 1869 by William Mourning (Deeds: 28/29). Maps of 1893 and 1913 also show it in this location. The school closed in 1946.

The name is for the Carson family, who were neighboring landowners.

CARTER CREEK

This creek originates in Sec. 17 of Eldorado Twp. and flows west to join the Grindstone Creek in Sec. 20 of Industry Twp. The creek is named for William Carter, one of the first settlers in Industry Twp. An 1851 road map calls Carter Creek "North Branch Grindstone" (RSR, 72).

See also Carter's Settlement.

CARTER'S SETTLEMENT

Located about one and one half mile southeast of Industry, in and around Sec. 26 of Industry Twp., Carter's Settlement was named for William Carter, one of two early settlers in this location in 1826. Carter lived here several years and then moved to Missouri, but many of the earliest settlers used Carter's Settlement as the jumping-off point for homesteading the northern townships of the county. Carter's Settlement is considered the oldest settlement in the county and the site of the "Old Fort."

See also Crossroads and Old Fort.

CATHOLIC CEMETERY (Tennessee Twp.)

This cemetery, also called Old Roman Catholic Cemetery and Sacred Heart Cemetery, is located on the NW corner of Sec. 15 in Tennessee Twp., on the east side of the old stage coach road from Tennessee to Blandinsville, and one mile northwest from the Sacred Heart Church in Tennessee. It was established in mid 1850s together with St. Mary's Parish in Tennessee, but the land deed from Joseph Riley was executed only in 1865 (Deeds: 14/462). The cemetery does not appear on the 1861 nor the 1871 map, but all later maps show the site.

This cemetery is the final resting place for many of the county's early Irish settlers. It should not be confused with the Old Catholic Cemetery, which was the first cemetery of Macomb's St. Paul Church.

See also Sacred Heart Church.

CEDAR CREEK

Cedar Creek originates in Sec. 23 of Hire Twp. and flows in a southwesterly direction to join the La Moine River in Sec. 18 of Hancock Twp. in Hancock County. The earliest occurrence of the name is on the 1874 map of Hancock County.

The name may derive from cedar trees growing along the banks, but may also allude to the Biblical cedars of Lebanon, indicating a godly place.

CEDAR CREEK BAPTIST CHURCH

Erected in 1872 on land deeded in 1871 by E. Haines to the "Missionary Baptist Church" (Deeds: 30/368), this church was shown only in the 1893 and the 1913 atlases of the county, even though the congregation existed into the 1930s (Harris, M.). It was located on the SW corner of the SE quarter of Sec. 22, in Hire Twp., although the 1885 history of the county incorrectly locates the church on Sec. 22 in Walnut Grove Twp. (1885 History, 469). The church might have started as Cedar Creek Bible Society, whose minutes of meetings date from Aug. 14, 1853 (Peter, 78). The names derive from Cedar Creek.

CENTENNIAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

Organized in 1871, this congregation met in the Summit schoolhouse on the SW corner of Sec. 25 in New Salem Twp. until 1876 when a church was built (1885 History, 461). Clarke locates this church on the NW corner of Sec. 36 in New Salem Twp. (Clarke, 549), but the 1893 atlas of the county shows it on the SW corner of the SE quarter of Sec. 36. No deeds could be located to verify either location. The church ceased to function in 1897 (MDJ, 11/11/1897, p. 3)

The church was probably named for the hundredth anniversary of the American Revolution.

CENTENNIAL SCHOOL
(No. 9, Tennessee Twp.; No. 113)

Located on the south side of the NW quarter of Sec. 18, this school was probably built in 1876, or 1877 when Philip Cuba sold land to school trustees (Deeds: 82/608). Clarke mentions it by name in 1878, and it appears on the 1893 and later maps of the county. The school closed in 1946.

CENTER BRANCH CROOKED CREEK

See La Moine River.

CENTER CHURCH or CENTER UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH or CENTRE CHAPEL

This congregation started in 1863 as Deer Park Mission and met at Center and Lynn schools (Peter, 234-235). The sanctuary was built in 1876 on the SE corner of Sec. 16 in Walnut Grove Twp. (Clarke, 581) on land deeded by George B. Hastings to the "Walnut Grove Township Church of United Brethren in Christ" (Deeds: 40/442). Over the years the church was called Center Church (Woods, 44), Centre Chapel, and Center United Methodist Church (Harris, M.). It folded in the early 1970s. Church trustees transferred ownership to private hands in 1974 (Deeds: 287/449).

CENTER POINT CHURCH

This was an informal name for the Camp Creek Presbyterian Church, because of its proximity to the Center Point School (Sticklen).

CENTER POINT SCHOOL
(No. 5, Scotland Twp.; No. 94)

In 1879 Samuel C. Knight donated land to school trustees on the SE corner of Sec. 16 (Deeds: 47/56), and this school location appears on all county maps starting in 1861 except for 1940, when the school is shown across the section line on the SW corner of Sec. 15. The early histories of the county call it "Center School." In 1947 the school building became Scotland District No. 94. The grounds were sold off in 1952 (Deeds: 206/497).

See also Bloomfield and Pleasant Ridge schools.

CENTER RIDGE

See Gin Ridge.

CENTER SCHOOL
(No. 4, Blandinsville Twp.; No. 34)

Located on the NE corner of Sec. 21, this school was built in 1858 (Clarke, 433) and is shown on all county maps starting in 1861. It consolidated into the Blandinsville-Sciota District No. 175 in 1946 and the grounds were to be sold in 1949 (Adair W.B., 2/10/1949). No deeds could be located.

CENTER SCHOOL
(No. 5, Sciota Twp.; No. 24)

The earliest record of this school is an 1852 deed from A.B. Head granting land to school trustees in the NW quarter of Sec. 16 (Deeds: C/26). In 1856 a school is shown on the NW corner of the NE quarter of Sec. 15 (RSR, 146). In 1858 reorganization of school districts resulted in a school built on the NW corner of Sec. 22 (Clarke, 430), where it was shown only on the 1871 map. A land deed in 1879 locates the school on the SW corner of Sec. 15 (Deeds: 46/18), and this remains the school site until consolidation into the Sciota School District in 1947. The school building burned in 1895 (M.DJ, 12/7/1895, p.5) but was rebuilt on the same site.

This school was also known as "Logan School." John Logan resided just west of the school site from 1861 to 1893.

CENTER SCHOOL (Scotland Twp.)

See Center Point School.

CENTER SCHOOL
(No. 5, Walnut Grove Twp.; No. 14)

This school was built in 1863 on land donated in 1862 by James Reed and located on the SW corner of Section 15 in 1862 (Deeds: 18/528). County maps show a school building in this location from 1871 on. In the early years of its existence the school served as a place of worship for the Deer Park Mission. It consolidated into the Sciota School District No. 28 in April of 1947. In 1959 the land reverted to private ownership (Deeds: 230/105). This school was always known as "Center" or "Centre School."

See also Center Church.

CENTRAL CEMETERY OR GRAVEYARD

This cemetery is located east of the SW corner of the NW quarter of Sec. 19 in Hire Twp., on land owned by George Hainline, It was the cemetery of the Central Christian Church, located southwest of the cemetery. The cemetery is also known as Rock Creek. The earliest burials date from the 1890s. This township cemetery is first shown on the 1893 map and is still in use.

CENTRAL CHRISTIAN CHURCH

This church was located on the east side of the SW quarter of Sec. 19 in Hire Twp., just southwest and across the road from Central Cemetery, on land deeded by William H. Grigsby in 1888 (Deeds: 63/92). The church was shown in this location in 1893, 1913, and 1919. The congregation ceased to exist in the 1920s. The building was demolished in 1950 (Hainline, L.), and the land sold the same year (Deeds: 207/141).

It is not known why the church and the cemetery are called "Central" except to indicate their central location in the Rock Creek neighborhood.

CENTRE BRANCH

This was the name for the East Fork La Moine River below the mouth of the North Fork. It is clearly marked on the 1861 map and is the only occurrence of that name.

See also Drowning Fork and La Moine River.

CENTRE CHAPEL

See Center Church.

CENTRE SCHOOL

See Center School (Walnut Grove Twp.)

CHALMERS TOWNSHIP

This township was originally a full Congressional Township 5North, 3West from the 4th Principal Meridian, but in 1880 sections on its west side became part of Colchester Township. The early name of the township was Erin, the ancient name for Ireland, probably to honor the Irish origin of its many early settlers, or, possibly, the Irish fight for independence from Britain. In 1857 the name changed to Chalmers.

The choice of the name "Chalmers" is unclear, unless it was related to the town of Chalmers in White County, Indiana. Both James and William Edmonston, early settlers in the township, came from Indiana. "Chalmers" is the Scottish form of "chambers" and is also used as a surname.

See also Colchester Township.

CHALMERS TOWNSHIP TOWN HALL

This building was shown on the 1913 and the 1920 map. It was located adjacent to Salem Evangelical Church on land deeded by Robert Saffell in 1896 "for the purpose of a town hall" (Deeds: 80/92). From 1935 to 1975 the town hall was located in the vacated sanctuary of the church.

CHAPEL CEMETERY

See Wesley Chapel Cemetery.

CHERRY GROVE SCHOOL
(No. 3, Tennessee Twp.; No. 111)

This school was located on the south section line of the SW quarter of Sec. 3 in Tennessee Twp. It is shown on all maps starting with 1861. Clarke locates this school on Sec. 10. (Clarke, 431), but no land deeds could be found for either location.

The name may have derived from a cultivated cherry orchard, or wild black cherry trees which commonly grew along wood margins.

CHESTER

A town plat by this name was filed Sep. 20, 1836 by N.F. Hays, W. Hathaway, C.C. Chandler, and S.B. Kyle. The plat was located on the SW quarter of the NW quarter of Sec. 2 in Hire Twp. (Mortgages: A/99-100). In 1837 the county levied taxes on the town lots (Commissioners: A/325). The site did not developed into a town, probably because of strong competition from the already-established Job's Settlement, later Blandinsville, located a short distance to the west. Nevertheless, a neighborhood by that name existed as a distinct location (1885 History, 681).

The reason for the naming is unknown unless it is to honor the town and county in England, which was the origin of many settlers brought to America by William Penn. It is a common plaee name, with approximately thirty such locations in the U.S.

In later years Chester was sometimes used as an affeetionate name for Colchester (MDJ, 11/16/1929).

See also Colchester.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD

See Burlington-Northern Railroad.

CHICKAMAUGA STOCK FARM

Located on the east half of Sec. 24 of Emmet Twp., this horse-breeding farm belonging to A.V. Brooking was one of several such operations in the county around the turn of the eentury. The name comes from a locally-famous racing and stud horse, so-named after the Civil War battle in which he was first ridden by Colonel Louis H. Waters of Macomb (Hallwas, 1984, 95-96).

CHOCKLEY CEMETERY

Located in the eenter of the SE quarter of Sec. 29 in Eldorado Twp., this is a county cemetery still in use. It was established in conjunction with the Salem Meeting House of the United Brethren in Christ Church. A gift of land in 1857 from three Chockley families named the congregation as the grantee (Deeds: 3/206). By 1910 S.E. Beghtol donated additional land to McDonough County (Deeds: 110/490). The cemetery is shown on maps starting in 1893, but the earliest burials date from the 1840s. The cemetery is named for the Chockley family.

See also Salem Meeting House of the United Brethren in Christ Church.

CHOCKLEY SCHOOL
(No. 9, Eldorado Twp.; No. 158)

The 1871 atlas shows this school on the SW corner of Sec. 29, where it also appears on the 1876 atlas, but the 1873 deed from Jacob Lawyer places it on the NE corner of Sec. 31 (Deeds: 34/527). The deed in 1888 from Fielden Beghtol (Deeds: 64/46) is for the NW corner of Sec. 32 where the school shows on the 1893 atlas. The 1919 and later maps place it on the NE corner of Sec. 31. It consolidated with the Eldorado School District No. 154 in March of 1947.

The name comes from the Chockley family who owned land in the vicinity. The 1919 map labeled this school "Chalkey."

See also Bethany Free Methodist Church

CHURCH OF THE BRETHREN

See Camp Creek Church.

CHURCH OF THE UNITED BRETHREN IN CHRIST (Hire Twp.)

See Elm Grove United Brethren Church.

CHURCH OF THE UNITED BRETHREN IN CHRIST (Sciota Twp.)

See Pleasant Gale United Brethren Church.

CHURCH OF THE UNITED BRETHREN IN CHRIST (Scotland Twp.)

See Union Chapel.

CINCINNATI

This is a wooded area in the NW quarter of Sec. 23 in Macomb Twp., so called because it was owned by a man from Cincinnati. The area was also known as "Cincinnati Quarter" since it comprised a whole quarter section of land. (Harris, M.).

See also Ferster Woods.

CLARK - EVANS - WOODS CEMETERY

This family burying ground is not shown on any map. It is located on the section line between eastern parts of sections 3 and 10 in New Salem Twp. (Grimm, 1987). The land on which the graves are located was owned in 1871 by Alva Clark and in 1893 by Sarah Clark. Both are buried here as are members of the Woods family who settled in New Salem Twp. in 1831. The earliest interment was in 1843.

CLARKE SCHOOL

An early school by this name is mentioned as having been located in Emmet Twp. (Pioneers, 214). It was built in 1835 near Clarke's saw-mill (Clarke, 691), probably on the NE quarter of Sec. 5. This was the first school in the Spring Creek neighborhood and was the predecessor of Timber School. No land deeds could be found in order to verify the location.

See also Timber School.

CLARKE'S SAWMILL

This mill was built in 1854 (Holmes, 97) by brothers William B. and Samuel L. Clarke on the NE quarter of Sec. 5 of Emmet Twp. in the Spring Creek settlement. The mill used horse power, but by 1855 William Clarke operated a steam saw-mill (1855 Illinois Census). It ran for about ten to twelve years (Pioneers, 33-34). It was sometimes called "Spring Creek Mill." In 1905 Chester Stocking set up a steam sawmill on the east half of the NE quarter of Sec. 5 "not far from where the Clarke's sawmill ran for years" (MDJ, 1/12/1905).

CLARKESVILLE

See Sciota.

CLAY BANKS AND PITS

McDonough County had a number of clay mines for local tile- and pottery plants (Lehner). The most extensive operations were in Macomb and Emmet townships, and in Colchester, the latter being a byproduct of coal mining. Listed below are those with distinct names and locations.

Holler Clay Bank, located on the NE quarter of Sec. 22, Macomb Twp. on land owned by David Holler, supplied clay to the Bardolph Clay Works from 1874 to 1892 (Harris, M.).

Clay Pits was a strip-mined operation in the north half of the NE quarter of Sec. 20 in Macomb Twp. which supplied clay to the pottery plant on the east side of Macomb. The clay was mined here from 1890 to 1933, and was shipped on rails (Harris, Z.).

Runkle's Clay Bank was located near the SE quarter of Sec. 16 in Macomb Twp. It started operation in 1880 (1885 History, 998).

Russell Clay Bank was located north of Macomb. The exact location is not known. It might have been on the NE quarter of Sec. 21 in Emmet Twp., owned in 1913 by Clara Russell.

Other known clay banks are on the NE quarter of Sec. 25 in Emmet Twp., mined in 1835 by a man named Cleveland and in 1879 by Joseph Patterson (1885 History, 694), on the NW quarter of Sec. 12 in Mound Twp., and in Colchester where A. Horrocks owned a clay mine in 1860.

CLAY PIT CREEK

This stream runs through sections 18, 17, and 20 of Macomb Twp. It empties into the East Fork La Moine River.

CLAYBAUGH CEMETERY

See Osborn Cemetery.

CLAYTON CEMETERY

This small family burial plot, also called Clugston Cemetery, is located on the NW quarter of Sec. 28 in Industry Twp. It is not shown on maps. It is located on land owned in 1871 by Samuel Clayton and R. Clugston. Only members of the Clayton Family are buried here.

CLAXTON SCHOOL

See Hickory Grove School (Emmet Twp.)

CLERMONT

Clermont was a typical paper town the memory of which has not survived, but which left several signs of its existence. It was located in the SW quarter of the NW quarter of Sec. 27 in New Salem Twp. Abraham Powers in his autobiographical work tells of a town site surveyed by Anson Mathews and located five miles northwest from Foster's Point (Powers, 35). County commissioners in 1837 levied tax on slaves, personal property, and town lots. One of the towns was Clermont (Commissioners: A/325). The same year Mathews sold the property in the NW quarter of Sec. 27 "being the lot of land on which the Town of Clermont is laid" (Deeds: C/531). Another reference to Clermont is an article in the Macomb Daily Journal for Jan. 12, 1907. It quotes Christopher Wetzel, who had bought land in Sec. 27 of New Salem Township in 1844, telling how he had found rotted wooden markers showing streets, blocks and lots. According to Wetzel, the extent of wood rot indicated that they were placed there before 1840. He further stated that the person or persons who platted the land advertised in the New York papers that the place was located "at the headwaters of flatboat navigation," i.e. the head of the Camp Creek. Wetzel also stated that the owner of the plat did not have a title to it.

No plat of Clermont could be located in the land deed records nor did the name appear on any map, indicating that this "peter funk" town on an open prairie was a speculative, fraudulent scheme.

In French "clermont" means clear mountain. It is the name of Robert Fulton's famous steamboat, built in 1818 and also the name of an Ohio county.

CLINE SCHOOL

See Excelsior School.

CLUGSTON CEMETERY

See Clayton Cemetery.

COAL CREEK

This was one of the two early names for the South Branch La Moine River in Blandinsville Twp. Although the earliest known name for the creek was "Bagby," the 1861 county map, the 1876 state atlas map, and the 1879 Colton's map call the creek "Coal."

The 1861 map of the county shows a coal mine on the NE quarter of Sec. 18 adjacent to the stream.

See also La Moine River.

COAL HOLLOW

This place was mentioned in the Colchester Independent for Jan. 6, 1972 as located "on Gin Ridge north of the Pruitt Cemetery." No other information could be found.

COAL MINES

Except for Walnut Grove Twp., all of McDonough County is underlain by coal formations. These formations vary in thickness and depth, but can be readily observed on sides of deeply-incised stream valleys. Coal is said to have been mined in Colchester vicinity and on Baptist Creek near Blandinsville as early as 1830s and by the Nauvoo Mormons from 1840 to 1846 (1992 History, 52). With the coming of the railroad in 1856, numerous coal companies formed in the vicinity of Colchester. Other sites where coal was mined were on Sec. 24, Tennessee Twp., on the NE quarter of Sec. 16 in Bethel Twp. starting in 1853, and on Sec. 33 in

Bethel Twp. starting in 1858 (Clarke, 149). An 1885 article in the Macomb Journal tells of 61 coal mines in ten townships, which employed 485 miners. Many were family owned and operated, but some, such as the Rippetoe & Rundle Mine near Colchester had sixty employees. Most of the underground, largely shaft-style mining, ceased in the 1930s.

See also Eggerton Mines and Freeman Coal Mine.

COAL RIDGE

This is the northernmost of four ridges separated by three streams in the southeastern part of the county. Coal Ridge is the longest. It runs south of, and parallel to the East Fork La Moine River through the towns of Colmar, Tennessee, Colchester, Macomb, Bardolph and an area north of New Philadelphia (Shadwick, 25). The name derives from exposed coal seams in stream valleys.

COKER CEMETERY

See Pennington Cemetery (Industry Twp.)

COKER SCHOOL
(No. 5, Industry Twp.; No. 143)

The first location of this school was on the NW quarter of the NE quarter of Sec. 17, on land deeded by Thomas Pennington in 1866 (Deeds: 22/263). In 1881 and 1882 G.W. Coker deeded land on the SE corner of the NW quarter of Sec. 17 (Deeds: 46/558; 46/132) where the school remained until its consolidation in 1948 with the Industry School District No. 165. The building and grounds were sold by trustees in 1950 (Adair W. B., 2/21/1950; Deeds: 259/465).

COLCHESTER

The town of Colchester was laid out by Charles A. Gilchrist and Lewis H. Little on the NE quarter of Sec. 13 in what was then Tennessee Twp., and was entered into the records on Nov. 22, 1855 (Mortgages: F/164-165). In his letter to the editor of the Colchester Independent, dated Apr. 7, 1890, Little states that he named the town after Steven Chester of New York. According to the Macomb Daily Journal (Aug. 15, 1898, p. 2) Chester was an employee of the Northern Cross Railroad who surveyed the tract of land belonging to Little on which Colchester now stands. According to Clarke (p. 677) Chester surveyed the town site and named the town after himself but the name had to be changed because of an already existing Chester in Illinois. In view of what is known about Steven Chester, he possibly did a survey for the Northern Cross Railroad including a town site on Little's land, but there is no evidence that he platted Colchester, nor that the town was ever named Chester as stated in the Illinois Place Names. Furthermore, the surveyor of Colchester was Charles A. Gilchrist, a native of the county, who was a surveyor for the C. B. & Q. Railroad. It is reasonable to assume that Lewis Little wanted to honor Chester who might have been instrumental in the initial siting of the town. His letter to the Colchester Independent should, therefore, be taken at face value.

Since there was already another Chester in Randolph County, the name was changed by adding a prefix, "Col". The addition was appropriate. Settlers mined coal in the vicinity of Colchester as early as the 1830s and this caused the railroad line to bypassed Middleton, now Fandon, in favor of Colchester. Although this is not the only reason - it is said that the route favoring Fandon had grades too steep for the railroad to negotiate - the presence of coal and water in the vicinity of Colchester was obviously an important consideration in the ultimate choice of the route. Colchester mines shipped coal to Quincy even before rails were laid, and coal later became an important rail cargo. The dam at Pleasant Valley Mill supplied water for steam engines.

Another, more subjective reason for naming the town Colchester is given by June Moon. She cites older people in the community who attributed the name to Colchester, England's oldest town, "which was well known to many English people who had settled here" (Moon, 21). This explanation may be valid only if the town platters wanted to honor their British heritage. Most English and Welsh miners who settled in Colchester arrived after the town was platted and named because the railroad made it possible to open mines which attracted these miners. Furthermore, Colchester, England, was not a coal mining town. There would hardly be

reason for invoking this name for a newly platted town in America (MJ 9/18/1996, p.4A).

Streets of Colchester, like those of Bardolph, Bushnell, Colmar and other railroad towns of the 1850s, conform to the direction of the railroad lines and do not follow the strict east-west and north-south orientation of the county's older communities.

See also Chester.

COLCHESTER SOUTH CEMETERY

See Lower Cemetery.

COLCHESTER TOWNSHIP

This township was created in 1879 from sections 1, 12, 13, 24, 25, 36, and the east halves of sections 2, 11, 14, 23, 26, and 35 of Tennessee Twp. and sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 17, 18, 19, 30, and 31 of Chalmers Twp. The township was named for the then-thriving town of Colchester.

COLLINS SCHOOL

See Mount Solon School.

COLMAR

This town was laid out by William M. Graves on the SE quarter of Sec. 7 of Lamoine Twp., and the town plat was filed on June 26, 1858 (Plats: 1/40). The streets parallel the rail lines. Colmar has the same name as the picturesque town in Alsace-Lorraine in Eastern France, but no explanation could be found for this choice. This might be one of the few coined names in the county.

COLMAR LAKES

These were two fairly extensive shallow bodies of water with tributaries from the north and an outlet into the La Moine River to the south. The larger lake was located along the section line separating eastern halves of sections 8 and 17 and the smaller one was located east between western parts of sections 9 and 16, both in Lamoine Twp. The lakes appear on the original survey maps and also on the 1861 and the 1871 maps. The most recent maps indicate a wet area on the line between sections 8 and 17.

COLMAR-PLYMOUTH OIL FIELDS

Originally developed in the 1910s, and located in the center and southwest Lamoine Township, these fields still yield some oil, although their importance has long since waned.

See also Riley.

COLMAR POST OFFICE

Established July 27, 1858, the same year the town was platted, the post office was first located in the railroad depot (1885 History, 664). Henry H. Groom was the first postmaster.

COLOMA SCHOOL
(No. 3, Eldorado Twp.; No. 152)

This school is well marked on all maps. It was located on the SW corner of Section 5 in Eldorado Twp. The first building was erected in 1865, and was replaced in 1884 (1885 History, 808). J.P. Marshall donated the land in 1883 (Deeds: 51/220). The school consolidated into the Eldorado School District No. 154 and the grounds were sold off in 1947 (Deeds: 204/279).

The name Coloma originated in California. It was the name of a Maidu Indian village. No explanation for this name could be found.

CONCORD BAPTIST CHURCH

This Regular or Primitive Baptist Church was organized in 1841 "at the home of Brother Abel Friend in McDonough County" and dissolved in 1847 (Peter, 101-102). Abel Friend owned property on sections 30 and 20 in Lamoine Twp. He left the county after his wife died. It seems that this congregation never built its own church (Webb).

See also Friend Grave.

COPES BRANCH

This was an early name for the west tributary of the Drowning Fork. It originates in Sec. 6 and joins Drowning Fork in Sec. 4 of Prairie City Twp. The name, which appears on the 1861 map, comes from Wesley Cope who at the time owned part of Sec. 3 and the east half of Sec. 4 in Prairie City Township.

CORN HILL SCHOOL
(No. 6, New Salem Twp.; No. 86)

Situated on the SW corner of Sec. 13, this school appears on the 1861 map so it must have been built in the 1850s. The 1879 deed from S. Ross verifies the location (Deeds: 41/468). The grounds were sold off in 1946 (Deeds: 197/214) after the school consolidated into the Adair School District.

The name comes from the location in the middle of a cornfield (1976 History, 38). The geological map of 1919 indicates that this is elevated land. Prior to the use of drain tiles, high-lying prairie was prized for farming.

CORNERSTONE FARM

See Shaw Creek.

COST CEMETERY

See Pioneer Cemetery.

COTTAGE CORNER SCHOOL
(No. 1, Bethel Twp.; No. 130)

The first schoolhouse of District No. 1 was located north of the SE corner of the NE quarter of Sec. 3, where it is shown in 1856 (RSR, 151) and also on the 1861 map. In 1859 the district was reorganized into districts 1 and 9. District 1 became a union district with Chalmers Twp. with the schoolhouse located on the NW corner of Sec. 1 (Clarke, p. 428), on land donated in 1866 by Russell Rigg (Deeds: 17/640). The school is shown in this location on all maps starting in 1871, except for the 1893 map. The corner is the intersection of present county roads 1100E and 600N where there is a jog in the road. The school was consolidated into the Ebenezer District in 1946.

The name "Cottage Corner" probably described a small settlement with a cluster of residences around the intersection shown in the 1871 atlas.

See also New Era School.

COTTONWOOD CHURCH

This Free-Will Baptist Church was shown on the 1893, the 1915, and the 1919 maps. It was located east of the Cottonwood School on the NW corner of Sec. 34 in Mound Twp. An 1889 deed from James Allen confirms the location (Deeds: 55/577). The congregation did not rebuild after a tornado destroyed the building in 1924.

Cottonwood trees were important landmarks on the otherwise featureless prairie. They served as navigation points to early travelers. The location of the Cottonwood Church and School was on an open prairie, so the name most probably derived from a conspicuous single tree or a grove of trees.

COTTONWOOD CORNER

This well-known county landmark is located on the SW corner of Sec. 30 in Bushnell Twp. The cottonwood tree for which the crossing was named was five feet in diameter. Mathew B. Robinson, the first settler in Bushnell Twp., planted it in 1836 to mark the southwest corner of his farm. The tree was so cherished that when the hard road was constructed, the tree was left standing in the middle of the road (Torrance). It stood until 1961.

COTTONWOOD SCHOOL
(No. 6, Mound Twp.; No. 78)

Built in 1856, this school was located on the NE corner of Sec. 33, where it remained throughout its existence, on land donated to the district in 1863 by Orrin Tunnicliff (Deeds: 10/523). The school was always known as Cottonwood, and was well marked on maps. It consolidated with the Bardolph School in 1947. The grounds were sold in the same year (Deeds: 190/490).

For origin of the name see Cottonwood Church.

COUNTY FARM

"Poor farm" is first mentioned in 1850 in the records of the County Commissioners Court (Commissioners: C 149). Prior to this time indigent county residents were cared for in private residences at county's expense. On December 10, 1852 the County entered into a contract with James P. Hogue to purchase several parcels of land located on sections 13 and 24 in Emmet and sections 18 and 19 in Macomb townships "for the purposes of Poor House Farm" (Commissioners: C 374;

Mortgages: M/299). The county farm was first located on Sec. 13 in Emmet Twp. (1885 History, 687), but the first County Farm building to house the poor was on the SW quarter of Sec. 8 in Macomb Twp. The land was secured in 1861 when the county exchanged its earlier-acquired holdings with Alexander V. Brooking (Deeds: 9/214). The county built the building in 1862, shown in 1871 on the SW corner of the quarter section. Oral tradition has it that there was also a cemetery, but there is no record of it.

The Poor Farm in Macomb Twp. ceased operation in 1884, at which time a new Almshouse was built on the SE quarter of Sec. 7 in Scotland Twp. This latter farm had a cemetery located a quarter mile east of the building. In 1949 the "County Farm" or "Almshouse" was turned into a nursing home and renamed "The Elms" because the building was surrounded by elm trees. By 1958 the building was overcrowded and outdated. A new facility in Bushnell, also called Elms, replaced the old almshouse. Ultimately Elms Nursing Home was relocated to Macomb.

See also Brooking Cemetery.

COUNTY FARM CEMETERY

This cemetery, located on the SE quarter of Sec. 7 in Scotland Twp., was part of the county almshouse. When the building was removed, graves were also relocated. Only one grave remains in the original location, that of Private Nolan, a Civil War veteran (1976 History, 45). This cemetery is not marked on any county map.

COVER SCHOOL

See Excelsior School.

COW FORD BRIDGE

This is an important bridge over the La Moine River just south of the mouth of the Hogwallow Branch. In 1838 this crossing of the river was a ford on the Lower Rapids Road (Commissioners: A/21), and is shown as such in 1856 (RSR, 154). The 1861 and 1871 maps show a bridge in the middle of the NE quarter of Sec. 34. Contemporary maps locate it near the SE corner of the NW quarter of Sec. 34.

See also Lower Rapids Road.

CRABB BRIDGE

This bridge is located on the East Fork La Moine River on the NE corner of Sec. 21 in Macomb Twp. The bridge was named for the prominent Crabb family, which owned land north from the site. The present bridge was built in 1985 (Redman).

CRABB SETTLEMENT

Clarke locates this population cluster 5 miles northeast from Macomb (Clarke, 342). The name comes from the John Crabb Family, which included several sons, owners of land on sections 8, 16 and 17 of Macomb Twp.

CRABB SCHOOL

(No. 4, Macomb Twp.; No. 62)

This school, called by Clarke "Mt. Pleasant School," was organized in 1858 at the house of John M. Crabb (1885 History, 997). The building was erected on the west side of the NW quarter of Sec. 16, and is shown in this location on all county maps through 1940. No deeds could be located.

CRAIG CEMETERY

This cemetery is located on the SW quarter of Sec. 34 in Scotland Twp., on land donated in 1865 by Craig, Sims, Anstine, Odenweller, and Rings families "in trust for themselves and each and every member of their families and for the purpose of a burying ground" (Deeds: 18/7). The grave of Harriet Craig was already on the premises. The cemetery is not marked on any map, but contains the grave of Richard Craig, a veteran of the War of 1812.

CRESTON GLADE SCHOOL

(No. 7, Blandinsville Twp.; No. 38)

This school was first located on the SW quarter of Sec. 30 on land deeded by O.M. Lisk in 1885 (Deeds: 59 561). The first time the school is shown on the map was in 1893. It was then located on the NW corner of the NE quarter of Section 31, where it remained until its closing when it consolidated into the Blandinsville-Sciota District # 175 in 1946. The grounds were sold off in 1949 (Deeds: 206 53).

The school was also known as Harris school, the name deriving from the Reuben Harris land holdings shown in the 1871 atlas just west from the latter school site. "Creston" derives from crest or summit, and "glade" means an open space in a forest, coming from "glad" or shining. The name might have indicated a school located on a sunny summit, surrounded by woods.

CROOKED CREEK

See La Moine River.

CROSS CREEK

See Baptist Creek.

CROSSROADS or CROSS ROADS

This was the popular name of a neighborhood centered on the intersection of present county roads 1650 E and 150 N, near the center of Sec. 26 in Industry Twp. The site was part of Carter's Settlement started in 1826. The roads converging on the settlement were the Galena Trail and the Lower Rapids Road. At Crossroads, the Galena Trail split from the Beardstown-Macomb Road to angle northeast, while the Lower Rapids Road led west to present Warsaw.

See also Carter's Settlement, Brattleville Post Office, and Old Fort.

CROSSROADS CEMETERY

See Springer Grave.

CROSSROADS METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

This church was located on the NW corner of the SE quarter of Sec. 26, in Industry Twp., part of the old Crossroads neighborhood. It was built in 1857 (1885 History, 457) and is shown on the 1871 and the 1876 maps, but no deed could be located to verify the date of building. The 1893 and later maps show it on the NE corner of the SW quarter, just east from the school. The church remained in this location until closure. According to the Macomb Daily Journal article, the building was torn down in 1922 (MDJ, 10/14/1922, p.5). The church was also known as Pleasant Grove Methodist Episcopal Church.

CROSSROADS SCHOOL
(No. 4, Industry Twp.; No.146)

This school was built in 1858 on the NE corner of the SW quarter of Sec. 26 where it is shown on the 1861 map. It seems that the school was known as Standard School before District No. 4 split into districts No. 4 and No. 8. No deeds could be found. In the 1880s the school was known as Pleasant Grove, but in later years it was called Crossroads. In 1949 it consolidated into the Industry District No. 165. The building was sold in 1950 (Adair W.B., 12/21/1950).

See also Standard School and Dixie School.

CROWL SCHOOL
(No. 8, Mound Twp.; No. 207)

This district was organized in 1860 and the school built the same year on the SE corner of Sec. 2, where it is shown on the 1871, 1893, and the 1919 maps. The 1913 atlas and later maps show the building on the SW corner of Sec. 1. No deeds could be found to verify when the school was moved. Both locations, just across the section line from each other, were surrounded by land owned by the Henry Myers family. Meyers and John Crowl, who was one of the directors of the school district, were members of the Bushnell Church. This German Baptist congregation and its successor in the area, the Spring Run German Baptist Church, met in the schoolhouse from 1865 to 1927. The school consolidated into Sperry District No. 71 in June of 1946.

See also Spring Run German Baptist Church.

CROWN POINT SCHOOL
(No. 1, Scotland Twp., No. 90)

Started in 1856 (1885 History, 725) on the SW corner of Sec. 1 where it is shown throughout its existence, this school was situated on high ground at the head of Troublesome Creek. The site might have influenced the choice of the name for it was known by this name from the earliest records. The school consolidated with the Bardolph School District in 1947 and the grounds were sold to private owners in 1947 (McDonough C.T., 7/31/1947). No deeds could be located.

CUBA CORNER

This is the intersection of present county roads 350E and 1200N, on the section line between Sec. 3 of Tennessee and Sec. 34 of Hire townships on the old Beardstown-Burlington Road. The name derives from the Orval Cuba family, which occupied the farm north from the intersection.

CURTIS SCHOOL

(No. 1, Prairie City Twp., No. 205)

This school appears on the NE corner of Sec. 12 in 1861, does not show in 1871, and is located on the SE corner of Sec. 1 from 1893 until 1922. In 1929 and 1940 it is located again on the NE corner of Sec. 12. No deed could be found to confirm the location on Sec. 12, but in 1864 John E. Durham issued a land deed for part of the SE quarter of Sec. 1 (Deeds: 13/99), which confirms the 1893 location. The school ceased operation in 1947 when it was consolidated into the Prairie City District and the Sec. 1 property was sold (Deeds: 190/567).

The name probably honors the Curtis family. Edgar E. Curtis, a Civil War casualty from McDonough County, was the brother of George Curtis, the farmer from Prairie City Twp.

See also Union Districts (Bushnell and Prairie City townships).

Additional Notes

D

DAILEY CEMETERY

This family graveyard is located on the NW quarter of Sec. 6, in Eldorado Twp., on land settled by Thomas Dailey. Family burials were between 1840 and 1860. In later years the cemetery was also called Moore Cemetery. On the 1913 atlas the cemetery was surrounded by land owned by Frank Moore.

DAILEY CREEK

See Grindstone Creek.

DARWIN STATION

See Scottsburg.

DEAKINS CREEK

See La Harpe Creek.

DECKER BRIDGE

This bridge crossed the East Fork La Moine River on county road 1700E between sections 13 and 14 in Macomb Twp. (Harris, Z.). The 1871 atlas map shows a road crossing at this point but the bridge appears first on the 1893 atlas map. The bridge was named after the Decker family, who owned land adjacent to the site.

DECKER CREEK

See La Harpe Creek.

DECKER SCHOOL
(No. 1, Macomb Twp., No. 60)

This school district was reorganized in 1866 and a house moved from District No. 2 to the NW quarter of Sec. 12 (Clarke, 424), where it is shown on the 1871 and the 1876 maps. In 1893 the school is located on the SW corner of Sec. 1. No land deeds could be found to verify when the school changed locations. The building and its contents were offered for sale on Nov. 6, 1948 (MDJ).

DEER PARK

This attraction of McDonough County in the mid-19th century was located on the NE corner of Sec. 16 in Walnut Grove Twp. It is shown only on the 1861 map. There are several references to the park which was on the trail from Fairview and Ellisville in Fulton County to Fort Madison ferry on the Mississippi River (Newsletter, 14:2/4). A description is found in John Regan's account of his travels through western Illinois in the 1840s. According to Regan, the park was owned by Abel [i.e. Abner] Walker and consisted of an enclosed area where "Mr. Walker kept deer and other wild animals because he could not do without them" (Regan, 55, 246). Many years later William Brooking in his memoir remembered a deer park owned by Quintus Walker, "the most noted deer hunter in the county." The park contained about fifteen tame deer. The fence was made of rails set on end, and the deer were let out to feed in cornfields. When wild bucks followed does into the enclosure they were killed (Rezab, 140).

The deer park was a curiosity remembered for a long time. Regan and Brooking confirmed its existence in the 1840s. In 1863 the Illinois Conference of the United Brethren Church established a Deer Park Mission, later called Good Hope Circuit (1885 History, 485). The park is mentioned again in the 1885 history (p. 1040), and as late as 1895 the Macomb Daily Journal refers to it as "Deer Park Grove" (Hallwas, 1984, 33).

DEER PARK MISSION

See Center Church.

DENNIS CEMETERY

This is a private cemetery located on the SW quarter of Sec. 26 in Eldorado Twp. Isaiah Denniss purchased the land in 1851 (Deeds: P:392), and seemed to have resided there until 1857. It is not known who is buried there.

DIXIE SCHOOL
(No. 8, Industry Twp.; No. 145)

Located near the NE corner of Sec. 23, this school is shown on all maps. It was built in 1864 when the former District No. 4 with school building located on the NE quarter of the SW

quarter of Sec. 26 shown in 1861, split into districts No. 4 and No. 8. John Wilson, a native of Tennessee, who had settled in the county in 1828, deeded the school grounds in 1867 (Deeds: 26/493). In 1909 the land reverted back to Wilson with "the old school house" still standing (Deeds: 115/428). The school remained in the location until 1949 when it consolidated into the Industry School District No. 165. The building sold in 1950 (Adair W. B., 12/21/1950), and the land in 1951 (Deeds: 215/65).

"Dixie" was the ten-dollar bill issued by a New Orleans bank during the Civil War. The name came to signify the southern part of the United States, or Dixieland, where the banknote circulated.

See also Standard School and Crossroads School.

DODDSVILLE

This hamlet was laid out by Samuel Dodds, Charles Bacon, and Paris Wheeler on the SW quarter of Sec. 32 of Industry Twp. and on the adjacent NW quarter of Sec. 5 in Littleton Twp. in Schuyler County. The plat was entered on July 6, 1836 (Deeds: C/106). Doddsville, like Seawardsville, was located on the important road from Vermont to Fort Edwards (present day Warsaw).

See also Seawardsville.

DODDSVILLE CEMETERY

Located on the SW quarter of Sec. 32 of Industry Twp., just north of the town site, this cemetery is still in use. The earliest burials date from the 1840s. Samuel Dodds donated the land in 1866 (Deeds: 20/166). In 1925 the cemetery was called Runkle because Darius Runkle was one of the cemetery trustees and many Runkle family members were buried there.

DODDSVILLE POST OFFICE

Doddsville is the successor post office to Brattleville. It was established on February 25, 1837 and was located in Schuyler County. As postmasters changed, so did the locations of the post office. On January 1, 1842 the office was called Evergreen and was located in McDonough County with Darius Runkle on Sec. 33, Industry Twp. as postmaster. On September 21, 1848 the office was again called Doddsville, and was located in the village. On July 29, 1857 it moved to Schuyler County and on May 7, 1887 back to McDonough. The post office closed on June 30, 1903. Its functions transferred to the Macomb Post Office.

See also Brattleville Post Office.

DOG TOWN

See Lamoine (Settlement).

DOLLAR POND

This is a depression located on the SW quarter of Sec. 14 in Macomb Twp., just 50 yards north of the East Fork La Moine River. It fills with water during floods, and years ago when it was deeper, it was used for duck hunting and ice skating. The name comes from its perfectly round shape (Thorman). The origin of this depression is not known. It might have been excavated by men, but more likely it is a large "buffalo wallow," a geological formation which occurs when a large chunk of glacial ice is covered with drift and then melts creating a depression on the ground surface. Prior to white settlement such depressions, often wet, might have been favored by buffalo.

DOVE CREEK

See Grindstone Creek.

DOYLES MILL

See Lamoine Mills.

DRISKILLS BRIDGE

The name of this bridge appeared in 1851 (RSR, 79). The bridge was located on the NE corner of Sec. 15 in Bethel Twp., over Camp Creek on the state road from Macomb to Quincy. In 1861 and on later maps the road is shown to cross the creek in the SW corner of Sec. 15. The bridge was named for Thomas Driskill, an early settler in the township.

See also Camp Creek Bridge.

DROWNING FORK

This stream originates in Warren County, runs south through Prairie City and Bushnell townships, and joins East Fork La Moine River in the NW quarter of Sec. 8 in Mound Twp. The drowning of two soldiers in the late 1820s (Hallwas, 1984, 5-11) gave the creek its name. One of the soldiers was David Brasel, who is said to have drowned in 1827 while on a trip home from fighting Indians on the Fever River during the Winnebago War. Brasel, a veteran of the War of 1812, was a member of an influential family in the county and his death probably occasioned the naming of the creek. The earliest official mention of the name as "Drowning Fork of Crooked Creek" appears on October 8, 1830 (Commissioners: A/14). The same year county commissioners mention "Drown Creek" (Commissioners: A/17), and in 1831 "Drowning Creek" (Commissioners: A/27). This confirms Hallwas' theory that the soldiers were not in Lincoln's expedition as local lore has claimed.

The drowning incidence made a lasting impression on the early settlers and apparently raised the importance of the stream in their minds. In 1830, 1831, and as late as 1836 county commissioners call the whole East Fork La Moine River "Drowning Fork," (Commissioners: A/299), and even the 1861 map, created by a local surveyor, shows the East Fork as "Drowning Fork." The 1876 Atlas of the State of Illinois calls the creek "Romin." There is no explanation for this name.

See La Moine River.

DROWNING FORK GRAVEYARD

This burial site is located on the SW quarter of Sec. 7 in Mound Twp. According to local lore it is the gravesite of two soldiers in Abraham Lincoln's militia unit who drowned while crossing the creek on their way to fight in the Black Hawk War. Tradition has it that the creek was named for these two soldiers, but Hallwas disputes the date of the drowning and the identity of the soldiers. (Hallwas, 1984, 5-11). The death dates recorded on the marker are 1832 (Grimm), the year of the Black Hawk War. It is not known who erected the marker and when.

See also Drowning Fork.

DROWNING FORK POST OFFICE

This post office was established on March 13, 1836 with Joseph Crawford as postmaster. Crawford's residence was at that time on the north half of Sec. 6 in Mound Twp. near Drowning Fork. On July 25, 1848 the post office moved to the present site of Bushnell just two miles northeast, and on March 13, 1858 it became Bushnell Post Office, still with Crawford as postmaster.

DUBLIN SCHOOL

See Hickory Grove School (Emmet Twp.)

DUCK ISLAND

According to the Macomb Daily Journal for 1880 this was an island in Crooked Creek, now East Fork La Moine River, one and one half miles northeast of Macomb. Precise location is unknown.

DUNCAN CEMETERY

Located on the SW quarter of the SW quarter of Sec. 31 in Blandinsville Twp., this family burial ground appears only in the 1913 atlas of the county. The name derives from the many members of the Duncan family interred here. The first burials were in the early 1850s.

DUNCAN CHURCH

See Zion Chapel Free Methodist Church.

DUNKARD CEMETERY

Located a quarter mile southeast of the center of Sec. 18 in Bethel Twp., this cemetery was established in 1880 as the cemetery of the Dunkard or German Baptist Brethren Church. In 1901 William M. Harlacher donated land "to be used as a cemetery and for church purpoces (sic)" (Deeds: 90 328). The cemetery is still in use.

See also Camp Creek Church.

DUNKARD CHURCH

See Camp Creek Church.

DUNSWORTH CEMETERY

This is a family burial located on the NE quarter of Sec. 7 in Bethel Twp., on land owned by James H. Dunsworth. It is not shown on any map but was probably connected to the New Hope Methodist Episcopal Church shown only on the 1861 map. There is no information about the burials in this cemetery. It is said that the cemetery contains graves of four children who died in 1830.

See also New Hope Methodist Episcopal Church.

DUTCH MILL

This was a small "tourist camp" consisting of a restaurant and a motel built by Ralph Swearingen in 1927 in order to attract customers to his oil station (Newsletter, 14:1/2). The wind mill, the only remaining structure, is located on the NW corner of Sec. 15 on Highway 67, north of Industry.

DYE CEMETERY

See Pope Cemetery.

DYER CEMETERY

See Upper Mound Cemetery.

DYER CHURCH

See Mound United Brethren Church.

DYER'S MOUND

This elevation is located on Sec. 14 in Mound Twp. It is named for the Dyer family, early settlers in the vicinity. Because this mound is a rather conspicuous elevation on an otherwise flat prairie, it has been incorrectly assumed to be the highest point in the county. The mound is a remnant of a glacial moraine formed at the end of the Illinois Glacial Period. It gave Mound Twp. its name.

E

EAGLE COMMUNITY

This was a settlement between Camp Creek and Grindstone Creek on sections 21 and 22 of Bethel Twp. (Newsletter, 5/1, 7).

Located in a heavily forested area, the name probably implies the presence of eagles during the early years of white settlement. Bethel Twp. was first called Eagle Township, so the name of the neighborhood might have been an attempt to preserve the old name.

See also Bethel Township.

EAGLE COMMUNITY CHURCH

This church started in 1945 as a Free Methodist congregation that met in the Eagle School house on the NW corner of the NE quarter of Sec. 29 in Bethel Twp. The congregation bought the building in 1947 and in 1950 it became an Assembly of God Church. The school was replaced in 1952 by the former White Flock church. Regular services were discontinued in 1988 (Shelley). The building now serves as a private residence.

See also Eagle School.

EAGLE SCHOOL
(No. 3 Bethel Twp., No. 133)

This school was organized in 1845 (1885 History, 707), but no land deed was issued until 1862 when Thomas Shoopman donated one half acre on the NW corner of the NE quarter of Sec. 29 (Deeds: 12/480). The site is confirmed by the 1871 and the 1893 atlases of the county. A new building, erected in 1879, was located on the SW quarter of Sec. 21 (1885 History, 707), and is shown in this location in the 1913 atlas and all later maps. However, the 1913 atlas also shows the earlier location of the school on Sec. 29, which is probably a mistake. In May of 1947 Eagle School became the school for Bethel School District No. 133, which was formed from New Era, West Bethel, East Bethel, Eagle, Victor, and Mt. Zion schools.

EAGLE TOWN

See Bethel Township.

EAST BETHEL CHURCH

This Methodist Episcopal congregation first met on the NE quarter of Sec. 14 in Bethel Twp. in the East Bethel school house. The church, erected in 1905 on land donated by William Wilson Jr. (Deeds: 101/52), was located on the NE corner of Sec. 23 of Bethel Twp., which was also called Hickory Grove Corner. Services were held here until 1962, when the church united with the Industry Methodist Church. In April of 1969 the grounds passed into private hands (Deeds: 264/248-9). The building was used for community meetings until 1978 (Curtis).

See also Hickory Grove Corner.

EAST BETHEL SCHOOL
(No. 4, Bethel Twp., No. 134)

This school started in 1840 on Sec. 22. It moved to Sec. 14 in 1859 and in 1869 a new frame school house was built on the SE corner of the NE quarter of Sec. 14, Bethel Twp. William R. Wells granted the deed for the land in 1870 (Deeds: 31/37) and the school remained in this place until its closure. Prior to the building of East Bethel Church religious services and a revival meeting in 1904 were held in it. The school was consolidated in 1948 into the Bethel School District No. 133, and the building was sold by trustees in 1950 (Adair W. B., 12/21/1950). In the late 1800s this school was known as Venard (MDJ, 12/10/1885). The name comes from John or George Venard who lived on Sec. 14.

EAST FORK CROOKED CREEK

This was the official name for the East Fork La Moine River prior to the name change.

See La Moine River.

EAST FORK LA MOINE RIVER

See La Moine River.

EAST RAILROAD SCHOOL
(No. 8, Sciota Twp.; No. 27)

Located on the NE corner of Sec. 33, this school is shown on all major maps of the county from 1871 on, except in 1913. The name

derives from its location on the Toledo, Peoria and Western Railroad, east from the town of Sciota. The date of the school organization could not be verified and no deeds could be found. This school was also known as Frog Pond School. It consolidated into the Sciota District No. 28 in April of 1947.

EAST SCHOOL
(No. 4, Lamoine Twp.; No. 124)

The first school on this site was erected in 1847 or 1848 (1885 History, 662). The building is first shown in 1861 on the NW corner of the SE quarter of Sec. 28 and on subsequent maps in adjacent locations on different quarter sections. No land deed could be found and there is no known explanation for "East." The school is last shown on the original site in 1940.

EBENEZER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

This congregation organized in 1861 when Camp Creek Presbyterian Church split into eastern (Camp Creek) and western (Ebenezer) factions over the location of the new church building. Ebenezer Church was erected the same year on the NW corner of Sec. 32 in Scotland Twp. on land donated by Samuel G. Henderson (Deeds: 10/57). The original building was replaced by a new sanctuary in 1912. The congregation worshiped in this sanctuary until 1993, when it joined the Camp Creek and Bardolph Presbyterian churches to form Scotland Trinity Presbyterian Church on the site of the burned-out Camp Creek Presbyterian Church.

The name Ebenezer comes from the Old Testament. It is the stone set up by Samuel as a memorial to divine aid in his defeat of the Philistines. The name might have reflected the sentiment of its founders at the time of their split from Camp Creek Presbyterian Church.

See also Camp Creek Presbyterian Church and Scotland Trinity Presbyterian Church.

EBENEZER SCHOOL
(No. 9, Scotland Twp.; No. 98)

This school was organized in 1847 when John Kinkade donated land to "District No. 2" on the NE corner of the West half of the SW quarter of Sec. 32 in Scotland Twp. (Deeds: L/517) at which time the school was a union school for Scotland and Chalmers townships. The school relocated in 1863 to the SW corner of Sec. 29 (Clarke, 726) and is shown on all county maps starting in 1871, but no land deed could be located. In June of 1947 the school became the Ebenezer Consolidated School District No. 98, which included Cottage Corner and Excelsior schools. The grounds were sold off in 1952 (Deeds: 206/498).

EDMONSON'S PRAIRIE

This was one of McDonough County's early settlements listed in Peck's Gazetteer in 1837 (Peck, 194). The name comes from William and James Edmonston, also spelled "Edmondson," early settlers in Chalmers and Bethel townships. The prairie was the so-called Middle Ridge, between Troublesome and Camp creeks. Peck describes the prairie as one to two miles wide and ten miles long located six miles southwest from Macomb. Fandon is located on this prairie now.

EGERTON or EGGERTON MINES

This was one of the largest coal companies in McDonough County. The mine was located on Sec. 13 in Colchester Twp. It started operation in 1856 as St. Louis Coal Company, shipping Colchester coal over the newly built C.B.&Q. Railroad. In 1879 William Eggerton became the sole proprietor. The mines ceased operation around 1900.

See also Coal mines.

EGYPT SCHOOL
(No. 4, Eldorado Twp.; No. 153)

This school was located on the NE corner of Sec. 19 on land donated by J.B. Standard in 1861(Deeds: 52/523). It is marked on all county maps. The school consolidated into the Eldorado School District No. 154 in March of 1947, but later withdrew. The building was sold in 1950 (Adair W. B., 12/21/1950) and the land in 1951 (Deeds: 206/256).

The name probably derives either from the Old Testament "Land of Egypt," referring to the rich agricultural soil of the township, or to the southernmost part of Illinois, also called "Egypt."

EIGHT MILE CORNER

This is the intersection of U.S. Highway 136 and Illinois Highway 41. The name refers to the distance from Macomb.

ELDORADO SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 154

This was the name for the consolidated school district located in the previous Sixteen School. The consolidation took place in March of 1947 and included the Nevada, Coloma, Mud Acre, Harvey, Price, Chockley, and Sixteen schools.

ELDORADO TOWN HALL

In 1874 the Leighty family donated land to Eldorado Township on the SW corner of Sec. 15 (Deeds: 39/380). A town hall is shown on this site from 1893 to 1913. It was razed in 2004.

ELDORADO TOWNSHIP

This is Congressional Township 4North and 1West from the 4th Principal Meridian. Arthur J. Foster was the first settler in 1831.

It seems that the early name of the township was Sugar Creek as evidenced by the initial name of Foster Presbyterian Congregation as "Sugar Creek Precinct". The name was used in 1842 and in 1852 prior to the adoption of the township system in 1856 when the township was officially named Eldorado (Harris, 1987).

El Dorado is Spanish for "the golden one," and was originally used as a name for a legendary city in South America. In time it came to mean a place of great riches. The name probably reflected on the soil productivity and wealth to be gained.

See also Foster's Point.

ELI'S BOTTOM

This several-acre site of densely timbered bottomland located on the East Fork La Moine River in Sec. 13 of Macomb Twp. was known locally for a variety of wild flowers in spring. The land was named for Eli Holler who owned the property.

ELM GROVE

This was the name for an early neighborhood cluster in Hire Twp., which started in 1838 with the farmstead of Thomas S. Hainline on the NE corner of Sec. 15.

The elm, a tree species native to Illinois, was often deliberately planted for its graceful form and shade. The word "grove" indicates a growth of trees in an otherwise open country. The name is commendatory, suggesting comfort, beauty and uniqueness of location. This place name is frequently used in the U.S.

ELM GROVE SCHOOL
(No. 5, Hire Twp.; No. 44)

This school was originally located on the NW corner of the SE quarter of Sec. 15 where it is shown in 1856 (RSR, 146) and also in 1861 on the same site as the Elm Grove United Brethren Church. An 1857 land gift from Israel Nunn to the school directors confirms the location (Deeds: 5/448). Clarke's history states that in 1862 the school building was moved onto Sec. 22 (Clarke, 432). This latter site, on the NW corner of Sec. 22, is shown in 1871 and later maps and remains the location of the school until consolidation in the 1940s. The school grounds sold in 1959 (Deeds: 230/117).

ELM GROVE UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH

Also called Church of the United Brethren in Christ and United Brethren Church of Hire Township, this congregation organized in 1855 and apparently met in the Elm Grove School. It built its house of worship in 1866 on the former school site deeded to the church in 1867 by Israel Null (Deeds: 22/565). Maps for 1871, 1876, and 1893 show the building on the NW corner of the SE quarter of Section 15 in Hire Twp. In 1903 this property was sold into private hands (Deeds: 91/199). No church is shown on the 1913 map. The 1919 map indicates a church building on the SE corner of Section 16, which on the 1893 and 1913 maps, was the location of the town hall. It is not known when this congregation folded. The church was named for a grove nearby (1885 History, 648).

See also Elm Grove School

THE ELMS

This is the name given to the County Farm in 1949. It has been used for the county run nursing home ever since.

See also County Farm.

EMMET TOWNSHIP

This is Congressional Township 6North and 3West from the 4th Principal Meridian. Peter Hale was the first settler in 1830 on the site of the present Wigwam Hollow or Old Macomb Cemetery. Spring Creek, the first settlement, was started by William Pennington in 1831. Spring Creek was also the original name of the township, but in 1856 the name changed to Emmet. The reason for the change is not known, unless to distinguish between the township and the thriving Spring Creek community.

"Emmet" derives from Robert Emmet, a prominent Irish patriot executed by the British in 1803. The name change reflected the approval and admiration Americans felt for the 19th Century European revolutionaries who fought for democracy and independence. The choice of the name was probably influenced by many settlers of Irish descent in the township.

See also Spring Creek (Settlement).

EMMET TOWNSHIP TOWN HALL

County maps of 1893 and 1913 show the building on the SW corner of Sec. 15. According to the Macomb Journal, the hall was built in this location after considerable controversy and was preceded by another building "located east" (MJ 4/23/1891). The older site was probably the original school house of the McKee District which, according to Clarke, "was sold to the township for the purposes of holding therein election, town meetings, etc." (Clarke, 429).

The town hall still stands.

EMORY SCHOOL

(No. 2, Prairie City Twp.; No. 2)

This school was organized in 1856 (Clarke, 421) and is shown in that year (RSR, 173) and also in 1861. It was located on the SE corner of Sec. 4 in Prairie City Twp. The name derives from the Charles H. Emory family, owners of adjacent land. The school never changed its name. It consolidated into the Prairie City District in 1947 and the grounds were sold off in the same year (Deeds: 190/598).

EPPERSON STATION or EPPERSON ELEVATORS

This railroad stop was located on the St. Louis Division of the C.B. & Q. Railroad, 5 miles south of Bushnell, on the south line of Sec. 22 in Mound Twp. The site was acquired by the railroad in 1872. The station consisted of an extra spur with a passenger, cattle, and grain loading platform. It was named for James Harvey Epperson who was instrumental to bringing the railroad through the eastern part of the county. The station is shown on maps from 1876 to 1946.

EPWORTH CHAPEL

See Adair Methodist Episcopal Church.

ERIN, TOWN OF

This was the early name for Chalmers Twp. Erin derives from Erend, the ancient legendary name for Ireland.

See Chalmers Township.

EVERGREEN POST OFFICE

See Doddsville Post Office.

EXCELSIOR SCHOOL

(No. 7, Chalmers Twp.; No. 107)

First known as Cover School for the George H. Cover family, this building was located on the NW corner of the SW quarter of Sec. 25. It is shown on all county maps from 1871 on. The date of the school organization is not known. The name change probably occurred in 1908 when Rowena Andrews donated land (Deeds: 100/504), and the school became Excelsior after the Excelsior Stock Farm of J.T. Andrews, shown on the 1893 map. In later years the school was called Cline (Road, 1), probably after the Kline family on whose land it was located (Pace). The school consolidated with the Ebenezer School District in June of 1947.

"Excelsior" is Latin for "higher." The name is always used in a commendatory way, meaning "excellent."

EYRE'S SAWMILL

This mill started in 1833 when Samuel McGee received permit to build a mill and dam on the NE quarter of Sec. 16 in Tennessee Twp. (Commissioners: A/137). In 1836 McGee is listed as "the rightful owner of the bed and both banks of the Drowning Fork of Crooked Creek at a place of Lot 7 being part of the 16th Section..." (Deeds: A/299). The same year McGee sold out to Preston Eyre (Deeds: 4/302) who ran the mill for three years (MDJ, 9/20/1905). Regardless of who ran the mill it retained the name of Eyre for two decades. In 1851 Eyre's sawmill is shown on the SW quarter of Sec. 9 (RSR, 78). In 1856 Eyre sold the mill and the adjoining Sec. 16 "south of Crooked Creek" (Deeds: 3/432), but "Ayr's Mill" shows in 1861 on the east side of the NW quarter of Sec. 16, on the north side of Crooked Creek, now East Fork La Moine River. It is not known when the mill ceased to exist. The 1871 map does not show any mill in this location.

See also Mills.

Additional notes

F

FAIRMOUNT SCHOOL
(No. 3, Scotland Twp.; No. 92)

Located on the SE corner of Sec. 6, this school was apparently built in 1858 when James Hunter deeded land to school directors (Deeds: 6/223). The school is shown on all county maps starting in 1861, but the 1919 map calls it "Fairmont." It ceased to function in 1947 when it consolidated into the Scotland School District No. 94.

"Fair" is an old word for beautiful. As such it is often combined with other nouns and used in a commendatory way. The site of the Fairmount School was on raised ground so the name probably denotes a pretty, elevated location.

FAIRVIEW SCHOOL
(No. 2, New Salem Twp.; No. 81)

This school was located on the SE corner of Sec. 4. The first school building in this district was moved to the site in 1858 where it is shown in 1860 (School plats). A new building was erected in 1870 (Clarke, 419) on land donated by William Hall in 1871 (Deeds: 31/200). The school remained on the site. The name already mentioned by Clarke (Clarke, 419), probably reflects on the location. The school and the grounds were sold in 1948 (Adair W. B., 4/1/1948; Deeds: 190/550).

FAMILY CEMETERY

This cemetery is supposed to have been located in Mound Twp., but nothing else is known about it. It is probably a cemetery better known under a different name.

FANDON

This village is located on the township line between Sec. 32 of Chalmers Twp. and Sec. 5 of Bethel Twp. The plat, named Middleton, was filed on March 21, 1837 by John Patrick and James Edmonston (Mortgages: A/192). The name described the town's location as the midpoint stagecoach stop on the state road between Galesburg and Quincy. In the 1880s the name Middleton changed to Fandon, the new name for the local post office, but Middleton persisted in local usage well into the 1890s.

For an explanation of the name "Fandon" see Fandon Post Office.

See also Forgottonia.

FANDON CEMETERY

See Gibson Cemetery No. 1.

FANDON POST OFFICE

This post office was the successor to the Young Post Office. It was established on January 23, 1871 as Middleton with Alias Hatfield as postmaster. It seems that it was discontinued and again established on March 20, 1876, this time as Fandon. Locally the post office was called "Middleton" as late as 1898 (Site). The functions were transferred to the Colchester Post Office on August 16, 1963.

The name Fandon has been a local mystery because no contemporary newspaper recorded the name change. According to Illinois Place Names, there have been fourteen places called Middleton, and one also had a post office (p. 437). When McDonough County Middleton applied for the reinstatement of their post office in 1876, the U.S. Postal Department did not allow name duplication and people in Middleton had to come up with a new name. Fandon is most probably an invented name, possibly coined, but what it represented, and who invented it, is unknown. It is a unique name, found in no dictionary of place names.

FARM NAMES

In 1901 and in 1915 the Illinois General Assembly passed laws allowing farmers to register their farms' names with the county recorder. These names are listed in the county clerk's register, and some show in the 1913 county atlas. Many farmers, however, did not go through the official process which required a fee, but still called their farms by distinct names. One such widely advertised farm was Peonydale. The list of farm names follows (brackets indicate added information).

Buenavista		
Cedar Lawn Farm	Mrs. Hattie M. Griffith	Bushnell Twp.
Cedar lawn Farm	Amelia T. Window	Tennessee Twp.
Chestnut Grove Stock Farm	T. Dean Barelay	Scotland Twp.
Chieamauga Stock Farm	[A.V. Brooking]	Emmet Twp.
Cloverdale Farm	Henry Chipman	Eldorado Twp.
Cloverdale Stock Farm	Henry. .B. Welsh	Seiota Twp.
Creekside Stock Farm	J.H. Lindsey	Macomb Twp.
Deerpark	M.C. Polloek	Walnut Grove Twp.
Edgewood	George W. Weleh	Colchester Twp.
Exeelsior Stock Farm	J.T. Andrews	Chalmers Twp.
Fair Acres	Mrs. Cordia M. Diehl	Salem Twp.
Fairview	J.W. Wheeler	Eldorado Twp.
Fairview Farm	C.C. Kinnett	Hire Twp.
Fertile Acre	R.T. Ballew	Emmet Twp.
Forest Grove Farm	W. L. Woodside	Blandinsville Twp.
Forest View Farm	John Canote	Colchester Twp.
Grand Prairie	James A. Watson	New Salem Twp.
Hawthorne Farm	W.C. Patterson	MacombTwp.
Hickory Grove Farm	J.D. Griffin	Chalmers Twp.
Hill Drop Farm	H.E. Graham	Macomb Twp.
Hills Grove Farmstead	George W. Foley	Tennessee Twp.
Justamere Farm	Harry D. Lantz	Walnut Grove Twp.
Kenlin Farm	W. L. Heberer	
La Prairie	Mrs. C.L. Hickman	Macomb Twp.
Maple Dell Farm	Ethel McDill	Macomb Twp.
Maple Grove	J.A.	Colchester

Stock Farm	McDonough	Twp.
Meadowbrook Farm	Clarence Watson	Macomb Twp.
Muskoday	O.J. Geltmaeher	[Seiota Twp.]
Old Hickory Homestead	Mrs. M.H. Walker	
Old Homestead	Joseph I. Thompson	Hire Twp.
Overhill Farm	W.W. Harris	Macomb Twp.
Pioneer Stud Farm	P.S.F. Truman	Bushnell Twp.
Pleasant Gale Stock Farm	Raymond Ruebush	Seiota Twp.
Prairie Hill Stock Farm	David T. Hainline	Seiota Twp.
Prairie View Stock Farm	Frank B. Kugler	Mound Twp.
Quit Dale Farm	C.E. Arwig	
Regal Poultry Farm	Walter H. Hawk	
Sears Pure Bred Stock Farm	Harold Sears	[Eldorado Twp.]
Shady Dell	P.W. Moore	[Mound Twp.]
Sleepy Hollow	Carl H. Dunbar	
Spring Dale Farm	Thalus Huston	Seiota Twp.
Spring Grove Farm	J.W. Parkings	Colchester Twp.
Spring Valley Farm	J.F. Ellis	
Suburban Farm	J.O. Gardner	New Salem Twp.
Twin Elm Farm	J.A. Holt	Tennessee Twp.
Valley Spring Farm	J.F. Ellis	Macomb Twp.
Valley View Farm	H.A. Payne	Lamoine Twp.
Walnut Grove Stock Farm	Reon D. Hicks	
Wayside Farm	A. Chadderdon	
Woodside Farm	L.R. Baumgartn	Hire Twp.

FARMER'S FORK

Farmer's Fork is a tributary of the East Fork La Moine River. It originates in Sec. 34 of Sciota Twp. and runs through Emmet, Macomb, and Walnut Grove townships. It joins the East Fork in the NW corner of Sec. 18 of Mound Twp.

FERSTER WOODS

First called "The Jungle" and then "Amos Woods," this 30-acre tract of rough wooded land in the NE corner of the NW quarter of Sec. 23 in Macomb Twp. is known for its virgin tree stand. In 1985 the land was donated to Western Illinois University by Teresa Glazier (nee Ferster) to be used as a bird sanctuary. The name honors earlier owners (E. Benson).

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF BETHEL TOWNSHIP

See Bethel Baptist Church.

FLAT WOODS NEIGHBORHOOD

An obituary for Fred Easley in the Macomb Daily Journal (2/21/1902, p. 3) contains the only reference to this name. A.M.B. Easley farm is shown on the 1893 and the 1912 maps in the SW quarter of Sec. 31 in Eldorado Twp., which probably is the area mentioned, although according to local sources the Flat Woods Neighborhood is better known in Schuyler County (Grimm). The 1871 atlas map indicates timber growth on flat land in the southwestern corner of Eldorado Twp. and adjacent Schuyler County. Such a combination of land feature and vegetative growth was unusual and would have occasioned distinct naming.

FLINT HILLS

Flint Hills is located on the SE quarter of Sec. 29 and the adjacent SW quarter of Sec. 28 in Emmet Twp. (Pioneers, 114). The heavily wooded area is now an outlying suburb of Macomb northwest of the town.

FOLSOM'S CORNER

This is the NE corner of Sec. 21 in Bushnell Twp., on the line separating Prairie City and Bushnell townships. It was named after I.Y. Folsom, a surveyor and author of the 1861 map of McDonough County. The name appears in an 1864 deed record (Deeds: 22/411).

FOREST LAWN MEMORY GARDENS

This cemetery, located in the NE quarter of Sec. 3 in Chalmers Twp., is privately owned and is now the largest cemetery in the county. The first burial was in 1947.

FORGOTTONIA

This was the tongue-in-cheek name for part of west central Illinois promoted as the forthcoming 51st state of the Union. The fictitious state was to be formed by secession from the State of Illinois. The name and publicity that arose in 1973 stemmed from the local frustration at the lack of state funding for area highways. The capitol of this state was to be Fandon, the state emblem - the albatross, and the state flower - the forget-me-not.

The name Forgottonia is attributed to Jack Horn, a dynamic Macomb businessman and then president of the Macomb Chamber of Commerce.

FORT CLARKE

This name, found only once, appeared in a note written by Mankin Champion in the 1835 probate file No. 696 for Alexander Mayfield (Harris, M.). The note defines the place as "at head of Spring Creek." It is an affectionate and telling reference to James Clarke's large two-story log cabin built in 1835 on the NW quarter of Sec. 5 in Emmet Twp. Both Clarke and Champion emigrated from Kentucky, where two-story cabins, such as Clarke's, frequently served as protection from Indians. Furthermore, James Clarke is known to have had a large family with many sons, so the term probably reflected local perception of the homestead. Like "Old Fort" in Industry Twp., "Fort Clarke" suggests a history of confrontations with the Indians, which the settlers from Kentucky brought with them to McDonough County.

FOSTER CEMETERY

See New Hope Cemetery.

FOSTER POINT CEMETERY

This cemetery is located on the SE corner of the NE quarter of Sec. 2 in Eldorado Twp. and was part of the Foster's Point settlement. The cemetery started in the 1830s as the family burial plot. It contains the grave of Jonas Hobart, a veteran of the Revolutionary War. An 1860 gift of land from Samuel Foster transferred the ownership to the people of McDonough County (Deeds: 32/554). The cemetery is still in use.

FOSTER or FOSTERS POINT PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

This congregation held meetings at the residence of A.J. Foster as early as 1836. It formally organized in 1857 and built a sanctuary in 1866 on land donated to the "Sugar Creek Cumberland Presbyterian Church" by members of the Foster family (Deeds: 18/309). The building was located on the SE corner of the SW quarter of Sec. 2 in Eldorado Twp., where it appears on all contemporary maps. After Cumberland Presbyterian churches united with the Presbyterian Church USA in 1907, the church was called Foster Point Presbyterian Church, as it appeared on the 1919 map of the county. The property was sold in 1942 by the Presbytery of Rushville (Deeds: 175/142).

See also Eldorado Twp.

FOSTER POINT SCHOOL
(No. 1, Eldorado Twp.; No. 150)

"Powers School House" was an early school in Eldorado Twp. (Powers, 50). Its 1837 location was probably on Sec. 1 on land belonging to Abraham Powers, an early settler in the Foster Point neighborhood, so the school is the predecessor of the Foster Point School. A gift of land by Thomas Berry in 1864 (Deeds: 52/522) placed the school on the NE corner of Sec. 11. In the 1940s this school seems to have relocated to the SE corner of the SW quarter of Sec. 2 where it is shown on contemporary maps. It was sometimes called "Foster School," and was sold in 1950 (Adair W. B., 12/21/1950).

FOSTER SCHOOL (Hire Twp.)

See Pleasant View School.

FOSTER SCHOOL (Eldorado Twp.)

See Foster Point School.

FOSTER'S BRANCH

Macomb Daily Journal of 1903 mentions the building of a bridge over a creek by this name located in Lamoine Twp., but no other information could be found.

FOSTER'S MILL

See Pleasant Valley Mill.

FOSTER'S POINT

This neighborhood at the head of Sugar Creek in the NE corner of Eldorado Township was named for the family of Arthur J. Foster who settled in the area in 1831. Peck called this population cluster "Foster's Settlement."

"Point" was the name frequently used to designate timber at the head of prairie watercourses. In these locations tree growth jutted above the surrounding prairie and was visible from great distances providing much needed orientation to early travelers. The origin of the name is from the French "pointe." French explorers measured distances on the river by bends of the stream as indicated by protruding points or arms, but the word was used apparently for wooded points only (McDermott, 1941).

FOUR CORNERS

This was a neighborhood in Macomb Twp. centering on Mt. Solon School (Genealogy 12:1/612). No reason could be found for this naming.

FRANCIS READING MILL

See Langford's House Mill.

FRANKLIN CENTENARY METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

This church started with an 1866 gift of land from Luther Johnson located on the SE quarter of Sec. 26 in Sciota Twp. (Deeds: 18/196). The church was built the same year (Peter, p. 204) but it was soon afterwards moved to Milan and renamed Milan Methodist Episcopal Church. When Milan and Sheridan united to form Good Hope the church became the United Methodist Church of Good Hope.

FRANKLIN SCHOOL

See Tank School.

FREE METHODIST CHURCH OF MT. ZION

See Mt. Zion Church.

FREEMAN COAL MINE

Located in central and eastern Bethel and the adjoining Industry townships and operating since 1982, this is the only existing coal strip mine in the county. It is owned and run by the Freeman United Coal Mining Company.

See also Coal mines.

FRIEND GRAVE

This single grave site, located on the NW quarter of the SW quarter of Sec. 20 in Lamoine Twp., is the burial site of Elizabeth Friend, on what used to be the family farm. Other members of the Friend family are buried in Gibson Cemetery No. 1 (Cemeteries: 3/41).

FRIENDSHIP CEMETERY

The land deed for the NW corner of the NE quarter of the NW quarter of Sec. 5 in Tennessee Twp. was issued by Dotson Seybold to the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1839 (Deeds: O/415). The cemetery is marked on all maps of the county starting in 1871, and is still in use. George W. Hire, a veteran of the War of 1812 for whom Hire Twp. is named, is buried here, as are five children of Jefferson Hire, his son. The children were all victims of a typhoid epidemic in 1852-53. The western part is called Mourning Cemetery because it contains many graves of the Mourning family.

FRIENDSHIP CHURCH or FRIENDSHIP UNITED METHODIST CHURCH

This church was first located on the NW corner of the NE quarter of Sec. 5 in Tennessee Twp., east from the cemetery, where it is shown on the 1861 map. This was the site of the first camp meeting in the Military Tract held by Peter Cartwright in 1833. The Methodist fellowship started the same year is considered the oldest religious organization in the county. Early services were held in the Prentiss schoolhouse. The first church building was built in 1851 on the north side of the NW quarter of Sec. 5 west from the cemetery. The name was chosen to signify that disagreements which arose at the time of the building had been settled. The church was rebuilt in 1889, and burned in 1931. After that it was again rebuilt and was active until 2006.

The presence of a church, a cemetery, a post office and a school indicated a sizeable population cluster. Friendship Neighborhood was located on the early state road leading from Macomb to Carthage.

FRIENDSHIP POST OFFICE

This post office was the successor to the Worchester Post Office in the same neighborhood. It was established July 14, 1849 with postmaster Milton T. Hunt, and was discontinued on July 9, 1866. It is marked on Morse's 1854 map of Illinois and on Worthen's 1875 geological map of the state, even though by that time it had not functioned for a number of years. The latter map shows the post office on Sec. 6 in Tennessee Twp., west from the church and the cemetery.

See also Worchester Post Office.

FROG POND SCHOOL (Hire Twp.)

See Sunny Side School.

FROG POND SCHOOL
(No. 3, New Salem Twp; No.82)

According to the 1885 history, this school was erected in 1855. It was first located on the NE corner of Sec. 7 where it is shown in 1860 (School plats). Sometime before 1871 it was relocated to the SE corner of Sec. 6, where a new building was built in 1883 (1885 History, 924). No land deeds could be located to verify the dates. The school was so named because at first it was located on flat land where water pooled and "frogs chirped." The fields were later tiled (1976 History, 38). The school was consolidated into the Adair School District in 1947, and the building and grounds sold in 1948 (Adair W. B., 4/1/1948; Deeds: 190/544).

FROG POND SCHOOL (Sciota Twp.)

See East Railroad School.

G

GALENA ROAD

First called "Lead Mine Road," later "Old Mine Road" and "Old Galena Road," this trail led from the Illinois River at Beard's Ferry, now Beardstown, via Fort Armstrong, now Rock Island, to Galena. It was laid out in 1827 by the Schuyler county surveyor J.D. Manlove and Thomas Beard in order to facilitate travel to the lead-mining region around Galena. The trail was used extensively, and in October of 1830 it was declared a state road. This was the route followed by the young Lieutenant Abraham Lincoln on his way to Yellow Banks to fight in the Black Hawk War (Hallwas, 1984/7). Initially, the trail entered McDonough County through Sec. 36 of Industry Twp., passed through Roger's, later Carter's Settlement, then angled northeastward. In 1850, with the diminished importance of Carter's Settlement, the trail followed roughly the line between Range 1 and 2 West to the border of Warren County. Road Survey Records indicate work on this road as late as 1856, at which time it was called Rushville-Galena Road.

See also Rock Bridge.

GALLETT CREEK

This creek which flows through sections 2 and 1 of Prairie City Twp. is a tributary of Cedar Creek in northwest Fulton County. The damming of Gallett Creek formed Lake Surprise, which was located west of Prairie City.

See also Lake Surprise.

GATES or GATES AND DOYLES MILL

See Lamoine Mills.

GEORGETOWN

This is a subdivision of Macomb located on the SE quarter of Sec. 34 in Emmet Twp., west of the town.

GERMAN BAPTIST CEMETERY

See Dunkard Cemetery

GERMAN BAPTIST BRETHREN CHURCHES

See Bushnell Arm of the German Baptist Church, Camp Creek Church, and Spring Run Baptist Church.

GERMAN CHURCH OF THE BRETHREN (Bethel Twp.)

See Camp Creek Church.

GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH OF MACOMB TOWNSHIP

See Mt. Pisgah Evangelical Lutheran Church.

GERMAN METHODIST CHURCH

A church by this name is mentioned only once (MDJ, 9/19/1898, p. 3). It was located in Hire Twp. It might have been an alternate name for Willow Grove Church.

GIBSON CEMETERY NO. 1

This cemetery is also called Fandon Cemetery. It is located on the NE corner of Sec. 6 in Bethel Twp. The name comes from John and Nancy Gibson who in 1859 sold land to "trustees of a public grave yard" (Deeds: 6/165; 16/80). John Gibson is reported to have been the first settler in Bethel Twp. The earliest recorded burials in the 1840s were members of the Gibson family.

GIBSON CEMETERY NO. 2

See White Flock Cemetery.

GIN RIDGE

Gin Ridge is the best known of four parallel ridges running through the county. It is an elevation in Bethel Twp. between Grindstone Creek and Camp Creek, and is designated by that name on most USGS maps of the area. It seems that an early road between Quincy and Peoria ran along this relatively high ground.

The origin of the name is cloaked in local folklore. Some say that the ridge was named for a keg of gin that was stolen when a sled or a wagon of an early Birmingham storekeeper broke down and he had to leave it behind to seek help. Another story relates that a keg of gin was stolen by a young traveler, and yet another that gin was stolen by a band of

gypsies. A more plausible explanation is that the ridge was overgrown with juniper or "gin" berries, which were used to flavor locally-produced liquor. The ridge's association with alcoholic beverage, real or imagined, combined with the fact that the area was poor farm land and was settled by "Southerners," known to have distilled liquor. All this led to an image of Gin Ridge as a culturally backward, lawless area with vague geographic perimeters. Democratic political orientation of the Gin Ridge clashed with the professed progressive aspirations and Republican orientation of the rest of the county. Thus, Gin Ridge became not only a place but also a way of life. In local usage "Gin Ridger," is a person who is fearlessly independent, and slightly unreliable, and Gin Ridge a place that nobody wants to claim as home. "It is one of the most fascinating place names in the county." (Hallwas, 1984, 57-63).

Shadwick in his history claims that Gin Ridge was also called Center Ridge (Shadwick, 25), but this is a mistake. USGS maps locate Center Ridge south of Gin Ridge in Schuyler County.

GIN RIDGE CEMETERY

Lost to contemporary local memory, this burying ground was discovered by the Freeman United Coal Mining Company while surveying land slated to be strip-mined. The cemetery was located in Bethel Twp. on the NW quarter of the SW quarter of the NW quarter of Sec. 25 and the adjoining part of the NE quarter of Sec. 26. When discovered, it proved to have been known as Gunning or Irish Cemetery. The cemetery contained markers for members of the McCoy family from Ireland, the Charles Montes or Monetee family, and the Gunning family. The latter were listed as owners of the north half of Sec. 26, but no land deed for the cemetery could be located leading to the conclusion that this was a private family cemetery. Most interments were in the 1840s and the 1850s. After notifying existing descendents, the remains were removed and reburied in the old Macomb Cemetery and in the nearby Stoneking Cemetery.

GIN RIDGE SCHOOL

See Mt. Zion School.

"GLADE CITY"

This is the nickname for Blandinsville, used especially in the early 20th century. According to Webster a glade is "an open passage through a wood; a grassy open or cleared space in a forest." Blandinsville is located on a ridge between upper Little Creek and Baptist Creek, both of which must have been heavily forested. The word "glade" also has a romantic connotation meaning an open moonlit space, so the name may have been chosen as a commendatory description of the town.

GLADE CITY CEMETERY

Located on the SW corner of the NW quarter of Sec. 33 in Blandinsville Twp., this cemetery is now the main cemetery for the town of Blandinsville. It started as a private burial plot for the Blandin family, with the first burial in 1840. In 1887 Charles Blandin sold the grounds to town trustees (Deeds: 61/404) and in 1888 the cemetery was platted (Plats: 2/63). At first it was known as North Cemetery, to distinguish it from the South or New Hope Cemetery located just south of town.

See also New Hope Cemetery.

GOOD HOPE

This town grew from two independently platted towns, Sheridan and Milan, and is an example of the frenzied land speculation attendant to the construction of railroad lines through the county. On July 3, 1867 J.E. Morris platted a town on the NE quarter of Sec. 31 in Walnut Grove Twp. and named it Sheridan (Plats: 1/86). The town site was influenced by the recently completed survey of the Mississippi and Wabash Railroad. Already in 1861 he had land dealings with the railroad company trying to affect the location of the rail road station. One week later, on July 10, 1867, William Blandin, a relative of the founder of Blandinsville, laid out a few blocks west from Sheridan on the SE corner of Sec. 25 in Sciota Twp. and called it Milan (Plats: 1/98-99). He too had land transactions with the railroad in 1861. Locally the two plats were christened "Morristown" and "Blandintown" (Road, 20).

A post office called "Goodhope" had been established in the area in 1858, and when

the two municipalities incorporated on March 3, 1869 (Plats: 2/99), it was under the name of Good Hope. The rivalry between the two original plats is still evident in the 1871 atlas of the county where Sheridan and Milan are listed as separate entities in the town of Good Hope.

See also Good Hope Post Office.

GOOD HOPE CEMETERY

This municipal cemetery is located north of town, on the SW corner of the NW quarter of Sec. 30 in Walnut Grove Twp. It was platted in 1878 on land purchased from Benjamin Murphy (Plats: 2/64).

GOOD HOPE POST OFFICE

This post office is the successor to an earlier post office in the vicinity by the name of Hawthorne. Goodhope Post Office was established on April 21, 1858 with postmaster David J. Dugan who resided on the north half of the SE quarter of Sec. 25 in Sciota Township. William F. Blandin who resided in Sec. 36 of Sciota Twp., became the postmaster in the early 1860s. According to Illinois Place Names, the original form "Goodhope" was changed to "Good Hope" on January 1, 1881, but a post office spelled "Good Hope" is already recorded on May 16, 1877 when David Campbell became the postmaster. The town, which took its name from the post office, has always been spelled "Good Hope."

See also Hawthorne Post Office.

GOOD HOPE SCHOOL (Sciota Twp.)

See Tank School.

GOOD HOPE SCHOOL
(No. 9, Walnut Grove Twp.; No. 18)

This school was erected in 1861. The 1871 map of the county shows it on the SW corner of the NW quarter of Sec. 30. At the time the school was a union school of Walnut Grove and Sciota townships. The school was moved to the town of Good Hope in 1874 (Clarke, 430).

GOOSENECK SCHOOL
(No. 2, Chalmers Twp.; No. 101)

All maps of the county starting in 1871 show this school on the west side of the NW quarter of Sec. 3, but no deed for the school grounds in this location could be found. However, a land deed for part of the north half of the SW quarter of Sec. 3 was executed in 1862 by Tillman L. Bowen, one of the school directors of District No. 6 (Deeds: 13/227). The school was a well-known landmark on the Macomb-Carthage Road. The grounds passed into private hands in 1948 (Deeds: 206/13).

It is said that the name "Gooseneck" derived from a sharp curve of the road. This is the only known name for this school.

GRAHAM MILL

This mill was mentioned in 1838 in a request for a road from "Middleton to Graham's Mill" (Commissioners: B/35). "Graham Mill" is probably a misspelled entry for Grave's Mill, better known as McDonough's Mill.

GRANT

See New Philadelphia.

GRAVES MILL

See McDonough's Mill.

GREEN ACRES

This is a small Macomb subdivision located on the south side of the SE quarter of Sec. 18 in Macomb Twp.

GREENWOOD CHURCH

Greenwood Church was a Methodist Episcopal congregation started in 1857 at Scottsburg Church. The congregation first worshipped in Scottsburg and then in the Mt. Solon schoolhouse and in the Jerusalem Chapel until 1875, when it built a sanctuary on the NW corner of Sec. 2 in Macomb Twp. (1885 History, 449). The church is shown only on the 1913 and the 1919 maps of the county. Services were discontinued in 1911. No deeds were found to verify dates. It seems that this church was at one time called Mt. Solon (1976 History, 35).

The name "Greenwood" is often used as a commendatory expression, but since both the church and the school were located near heavily wooded slopes of creeks, the name most probably reflected on the location.

See also Scottsburg School.

GREENWOOD SCHOOL

See Scottsburg School.

GRINDSTONE CHURCH

This Cumberland Presbyterian congregation organized in 1843 and built its house of worship in 1845. The site was east of Industry in what was called Vance's Settlement next to Vance's Cemetery on Sec. 24 in Industry Twp. The church was probably built on private land since no deeds could be located. In 1857 a new church building was erected in the town of Industry and renamed Industry Cumberland Presbyterian Church (Peter, 95).

GRINDSTONE CREEK

This stream flows in westerly direction through Industry and Bethel townships to join Camp Creek at the north border of Sec. 31 in Bethel Twp.

The creek was known by several names, the earliest being "Dove Creek," so called in 1832 (Commissioners: A/90) and in an 1835 land deed for the NE quarter of Sec. 16 in Industry Twp (Deeds: B/393). But already in 1835, commissioners authorized a bridge over "Grandstone," (Commissioners, A/216), later "Groundstone." In 1837 Peck's Gazetteer calls the stream "Grindstone Fork." In 1851 Grindstone Creek upstream from Carter Creek is called Dailey Creek (RSR, 83) probably because the creek flowed through Dailey family land in Sec. 1 of Industry Twp. In the same year a north tributary of Carter Creek is called "North Branch Grindstone" (RSR, 72), which was probably a mistake.

Local lore has it that the name "Grindstone" was given by a party of men from Schuyler County, but this could not be confirmed. Clarke's history says that there was "an excellent quality of stone near Industry on Grindstone Creek" (Clarke, 282), but there is no evidence that the stone from the creek bed was used for milling purposes, although the fine-grained sandstone could have been used for grinding and sharpening tools.

GRINDSTONE POST OFFICE

This post office was established on September 27, 1853 with postmaster Epiphalet P. Munson, who lived on the SW quarter of Sec. 8, Industry Twp. The post office closed on November 25, 1856, its function probably taken over by the Industry Post Office.

GUINEA

The area known by this name is located mostly in northwest Brooklyn Twp. in Schuyler County, but the very southwest corner of Bethel Twp. also seems to have been viewed as part of the Guinea neighborhood.

GUINEA ISLAND

The densely timbered SE quarter of Sec. 14 in Macomb Twp. is a low-lying area of the former, now dry, bed of the East Fork La Moine River. It is said that it was named for a black man called McGinnes who lived there during the Civil War (Toland), but this could not be confirmed. The 1919 USGS map of the county clearly shows an island in the East Fork La Moine River. Later maps do not.

GUINEA ISLAND SCHOOL

The 1859 plats of McDonough County school districts show south halves of sections 13, 14, and 15 in Macomb Twp. as District No. 3 (School plats). But the district probably did not exist very long. Clarke does not mention it, and no school building is shown in this location on any map. The only deed that indicates a school connection is an 1861 deed from Charles Hays to trustees of township 7N3W which is Walnut Grove. The deed was for 1¾ acre on the NW corner of the SE quarter of Sec. 14 (Deeds: 8/573). No other information could be located.

GUNNING CEMETERY

See Gin Ridge Cemetery.

GUY CEMETERY

Located near the NE corner of Sec. 20 in Emmet Twp., Guy Cemetery started in 1849 as a family plot with the burial of George G. Guy's son. On February 26, 1870, George G. Guy donated the two acre plot to the Pleasant View Church to be used as cemetery (Deeds: 42/418). Most burials were members of the Guy and Joshua Simmons families (Harris, M.) The cemetery is also known as Pleasant View Cemetery.

GUY CHAPEL or CHURCH

This church was known by three names. The congregation organized in 1851 as Pleasant View Methodist Episcopal Church. In the beginning meetings were held in the Pleasant View School house, located two miles southeast (Crabb). In 1866 George G. Guy donated land (Deeds: 20/77), and in 1867 a sanctuary was built on the NE corner of Sec. 19 in Emmet Twp. Some time after, the church was renamed Maple Grove Methodist Episcopal Church, because of the presence of soft maple trees along the east fence (Pioneers, 322). In later years the church was commonly called "Guy Chapel" for George G. Guy, the first superintendent of the Sunday school. The church is shown on all county maps from 1871 to 1913. It is believed that services were held until 1943. The building was sold at auction in 1946.

GUY SCHOOL

See Oak Grove School (Emmet Twp.).

Additional Notes

H

HAGAN SCHOOL
(No. 4, Chalmers Twp.; No. 104)

This school was first located on the east side of the SW quarter of Sec. 20 on land donated in 1848 by Francis Lipe (Deeds: L/561). It relocated in 1897 to the NW corner of the NE quarter of Sec. 20 onto land deeded by James L. Hagan (Deeds: 78/430). The school stayed in this location until its closure. The grounds were sold off in 1956 (Deeds: 239/363).

This school was also known as West Chalmers.

HAGAN'S SAWMILL

This mill on Sugar Creek is shown in 1848 between sections 35 and 36 in Eldorado Twp., near the Quincy-Vermont Road (RSR, 38, 39). The name comes from James C. Hagan, who purchased the NW quarter of the NW quarter of Sec. 36 in 1847, and was listed as a miller in the 1850 U.S. Census. It is not known when the mill ceased operation.

HAGEMAN GRAVEYARD

See Lynn Grove Cemetery.

HAINLINE CEMETERY

See Head Graveyard.

HAINLINE SCHOOL

See West Railroad School.

HALF WAY HOUSE (Bushnell Twp.)

According to the Bushnell centennial publication (Bushnell), this was a resting place for travelers and horses on the stage coach road to Rock Island and was located three and one half miles west from Bushnell. More recent information places the Half Way House just south of Bushnell (Hood) on what was probably the old Galena Trail, but this could not be confirmed.

HALFWAY HOUSE (Emmet Twp.)

This was the name given to the Stickle family house located on the SW quarter of Sec. 11 in Emmet Twp. According to the Stickle family tradition, Abram Stickle, allowed teamsters to camp nearby on his property on the Burlington Road. In the 1830s and 1840s a tavern just west of the Stickle farm house was operated by Samuel Humberd (Harris, M.) Samuel Humberd, age 51 in 1850, indeed owned land northwest from Abram Stickle, but whether he also operated a hostelry could not be verified. This name for the Stickle house persisted well into the 20th Century.

See also Stickle Cemetery.

HAMILTON CEMETERY

See Walnut Grove Cemetery.

HAMILTON SCHOOL
(No. 8, Walnut Grove Twp.; No. 17)

The earliest school in the neighborhood existed already in 1850 and was located on the SW quarter, but when the district consolidated with District No. 3 of Macomb Twp. to form a union district, the school site relocated to the east side of the SE quarter of Sec. 32. The land for the new school was deeded in 1870 by David Brockway, who was one of the school directors (Deeds: 29/402). The site is well marked on all county maps. The name probably honors Levi Hamilton, a prominent pioneer of the area. A land deed conveyed the school grounds from trustees to W.E. Hamilton in 1955 (Deeds: 215/512).

HAMMER BRANCH

See Argyle Hollow.

HAMMER MILL

This mill was located in New Salem Twp. around 1850. William Hammer, age 55, is listed as miller in the 1850 Census. The exact location of the mill could not be established, but it must have been part of the Pennington Point neighborhood. This was probably a steam- or a horse-powered mill.

HANMAN'S GROVE

This grove was located on the East Fork La Moine River just north of Macomb. It was a site used by Macomb citizens for recreation, but there is no present day knowledge about it.

HANSON SCHOOL
(No. 5, Mound Twp.; No. 79)

This school, also known as Pleasant View School, was first built in 1858 near the SW corner of Sec. 30 (Clarke, 975), where it appears on the 1861 map. In 1862 the school was moved and in 1869 rebuilt on the SE corner of Sec. 30 on land deeded by Lyman Porter in 1870 (Deed: 37/384). The 1871 map shows the building on the SW corner of Sec. 29, which is probably a mistake. The school ceased operation in 1947 when it consolidated with the Bardolph School District. The grounds were sold the same year (McDonough C. T., 7/31/1947; Deeds: 206/54).

The name comes from A. Hanson who was the owner of the SE quarter of Sec. 30 in 1893 and 1913.

HARD SCRABBLE or HARDSCRABBLE SCHOOL (No. 9, Blandinsville Twp.; No. 37)

This school was located on the NE corner of the SE quarter of Sec. 29. The school is well marked on all maps starting with 1871, but no land deed, or date of organization could be found. It closed in 1946.

The meaning of "hardscrabble" is somewhat vague, coming from "scramble" or "scrape." The former is applied to land hard to scramble over, meaning broken ground or rank growth of vegetation. The second meaning is applied to a hard place to scrape out a living. This latter usage of the word was common, and was especially used in the 19th Century. (Placenames) . As an adjective, "hardscrabble" means barren, impoverished or marginal. Schools so named probably indicated poor finances or a scanty number of children in attendance. According to Clarke, the building of District No. 9 was built for only $300, while the adjacent school in Blandinsville cost $10,000 [i.e. $1,000] (Clarke, 433-434).

HARD SCRABBLE SCHOOL (Emmet Twp.)

Two schools in Emmet Twp. are said to have been called by this unfortunate name.

See Brick Yard School and Yard School.

HARLAN HORSE MILL

This early mill was located on the NE quarter of Sec. 1, in Industry Twp. It was established in 1835 (1885 History, 731), or 1834 (MJ 8/27/1926). The name is after Wesley Harlan, an early settler in the township.

HARMONY SCHOOL
(No. 1, Chalmers Twp.; No. 100)

According to Clarke (p. 818) this school was located on the SE quarter of Sec. 1, but the 1871 and the 1903 atlases show it on the SE corner of the NW quarter of Sec. 1. During that time and even somewhat later the school was called Blackburn School after Alexander Blackburn who owned land on which the school was located. No deeds could be found to establish the starting date nor the exact location. In 1889 a land deed from B. Walker to school trustees (Deeds: 64/620) placed the school on the east side of the NE quarter of Sec. 11, where it remained until its closure. The grounds were sold in 1952 (Deeds: 206/502).

This school was located only one mile from the already existing Oakwood School, so its name may imply that the establishment of the new district was not contested.

See also Oakwood School.

HARMONY SCHOOL (Macomb Twp.)

See Maguire School.

HARRINGTON MILL

See Pleasant Valley Mill.

HARRIS CEMETERY

Located on the NE corner of Sec. 1 in Eldorado Twp., this cemetery started in 1848 with James Harris donating two acres of land "for the purpose of a public burying ground for the neighborhood" (Deeds: M 142). Three more acres were added in 1909. James Harris, Sr., was frequently referred to as "Father Harris." He settled in 1832 on Sec. 1 and was a highly regarded Universalist preacher.

HARRIS FAMILY CEMETERY

This family burying plot is located on the NE quarter of Sec. 22 in Macomb Twp. The cemetery is not marked on maps, but the location was part of the Alexander Harris land holdings.

HARRIS SCHOOL

See Creston Glade School.

HARVEY SCHOOL

(No. 7, Eldorado Twp.; No, 156)

The earliest location of this school is on the NE corner of Sec. 26, as shown in 1861. An 1857 gift of land from William Summerwell to District No. 6 was probably the date of construction (Mortgages: 11/539). In 1876 the district reorganized and Joseph Smith deeded land on the south side of the SW quarter of Sec. 25 (Deeds: 53/566 and 53/567) where the school appeared on all later maps. It consolidated into Eldorado School District # 154 in 1947. The first school site was sold off in 1949 (Deeds: 206/77), and the latter in 1947 (Deeds: 190/613).

The name was after Frank O. Harvey, one of the early school directors.

HAWTHORNE POST OFFICE

Established on November 6, 1855, this post office lasted only until July 9, 1857. The post master was William F. Blandin who lived just west from Good Hope. The post office was reestablished less than a year later as Goodhope.

The name probably derives from hawthorn, a native Illinois tree.

See also Good Hope Post Office.

HAYNES SCHOOL

See Union School (No. 1, Emmet Twp.; No. 51).

HAYS CEMETERY

This family cemetery is located on the NW quarter of the NE quarter of Sec. 3 in Hire Twp. The cemetery is named for Jefferson Hays who settled on Sec. 2 in 1832. The Hays or Hayes families formed a settlement in the neighborhood in the 1830s (Clarke, 545). The cemetery is mentioned in the Road Survey Records as being on the road from Macomb to Job's Settlement. Interments date back to 1842. The cemetery is not shown on maps.

HAYS or HAYES SCHOOL

See Pleasant View School (Hire Twp.).

HEAD CEMETERY

See Spring Creek Cemetery.

HEAD GRAVEYARD

This family cemetery is located on the NE corner of Sec. 6 in Emmet Twp. on land settled by James and Isabella Head in 1832. The grave of Susan, their daughter is the oldest headstone, dated 1836. This cemetery was first known as Hainline Cemetery because it was a private burial ground for the Hainline family (1885, 693), but most Hainline graves were subsequently moved to the Spring Creek Cemetery. The cemetery is shown on county maps from 1871 to 1913.

HEAD SCHOOL

See West Railroad School.

HERON or HERRON CEMETERY

Located on the NE quarter of the SW quarter of Sec. 9 in Emmet Twp., this is a family burial plot not marked on any maps. Alex G. Herron acquired the property in 1852. It is not known who is buried here.

HIAWATHA SCHOOL

(No. 4, Walnut Grove Twp.; No. 13)

This school is first shown on the 1861 map and is located on the NW corner of Sec. 17. After redistricting in 1863 the school was moved one mile south to the NE corner of Sec. 19, where it is shown on the 1871 atlas map. It was then known as "Hiwassie." In 1873 the school was moved across the section line to the SE corner of Sec. 18, where "School District No. 4" purchased land from J.A. Brown (Deeds: 34/182). The school remained in this location until its closure in the 1950s. In 1919 it is called "Browns School," and in 1940 "Hiawatha." It is by this latter name that the school was known until its consolidation into the Northwestern Community District.

In North Carolina and Tennessee "hewassee" is Cherokee for meadow (Placenames), and it is by that name that Clarke calls the school district (p. 1038). Hewassee is also a tributary of the Tennessee River. With time this school name became irrelevant and was replaced by "Browns." When "Browns" lost its significance, the early name of "Hiwassee" was changed into the more familiar "Hiawatha." The change was probably less in honor of Hiawatha, the Algonquin deity, but rather in reference to the famous Longfellow poem, "The Song of Hiawatha," which was at that time the standard recital piece for school children.

See also Hickory Grove School (Walnut Grove Twp.)

HICKORY CREEK

See La Harpe Creek.

HICKORY GROVE

Peck's Gazetteer for 1837 identifies this as one of the settlement clusters in the county. According to Peck, Hickory Grove "is a small and beautiful tract of timber on the head of Camp Fork. This is sometimes called Walnut Grove" (Peck, 219). Camp Fork is obviously a mistake and it is not known which creek Peck meant. The general location Peck refers to is the juncture of the East Fork La Moine River and Little Creek. But Peck's note is noteworthy because it shows the transition in the naming of what is now known only as Walnut Grove. "Hickory Grove," which apparently was the early name for the settlement, survived in the names of the cemetery, the church, and the school.

HICKORY GROVE CEMETERY

This cemetery is located on the east side of the SE quarter of Sec. 8 in Walnut Grove Twp. The cemetery was adjacent to the Hickory Grove Church, later called Shiloh, and is shown on all county maps, but no deeds were found. The earliest interments date back to the 1860s.

Hickory is frequently used for place names. Hickory trees are most often found in hilly locations on steep, broken, and infertile soil. The groves could have been natural, although hickory groves were also planted for shade, nuts, and resilient wood.

This cemetery was also known as Sorghum Grove Cemetery and "Old Hickory Graveyard" (MDJ, 12/10/1900, p.3). One reference called the cemetery and the church "Sugar Grove" probably referring to sorghum, but this name use could not be verified.

HICKORY GROVE CHURCH

See Shiloh Presbyterian Church.

HICKORY GROVE CORNER

This is an old name for the intersection of the present county roads 300N and 1100E in Bethel Twp. at the SE corner of Sec. 14. This was the neighborhood of the East Bethel Church and East Bethel School.

HICKORY GROVE SCHOOL
(No. 8, Emmet Twp.; No. 54)

According to the 1885 History (p. 692), this school was located on the NE corner of the SW quarter of Sec. 22 and was erected in 1877 on land donated by Cary Griffith. This land transaction could not be found, but an 1889 deed between Cary F. Griffith and David Lee (Deed: 64/247) mentions land lease for school purposes. The 1893 county atlas shows the school on David Lee's land.

The rural mail carriers of the early 1900s called the school "Dublin." This name probably reflected on many Irish families in the neighborhood (Harris, M.). In 1902 the school was called "Claxton," probably after James Claxton, who in 1913 owned land on the NE quarter of the NE quarter of Sec. 22. The school closed in 1948 when it consolidated with McKee School. Even though the Macomb area unit school board decided to sell the site (Adair W. B., 11/13/1948), no closing deed could be located.

HICKORY GROVE SCHOOL
(No. 2, Walnut Grove Twp.)

The first school in this neighborhood was built in 1852 on the SE quarter of Sec. 8 where it is shown on the 1861 map. In 1856 a new school was erected on the SW corner of Sec. 9, where it remained until 1863 (1889 History, 1038-1039). The school served nine sections in the northwestern part of the township and was "attended by children for miles around"

(1885 History, 1038). It also was used as a church. When school districts reorganized in 1863 children from the Hickory Grove School attended Locust Grove, Hollow Hill, and Hiwassee schools. The Hickory Grove School building remained on the site, was ultimately sold to the Shiloh Presbyterian Church, and was used as church sanctuary (1885 History, 1039). No deeds could be found to verify dates and locations.

See also Shiloh Presbyterian Church.

HICKORY POINT POST OFFICE

See Industry Post Office.

HICKS SCHOOL
(No. 8, Hire Twp.; No. 47)

This school was first built in 1853 and was replaced with a new building in 1867. It was located on the SW corner of the NW quarter of Sec. 34 which Ebenezer N. Hicks, a school director since 1852, deeded to trustees in 1868 (Deeds: 24/246). The school remained on the site throughout its existence. It never changed its name and consolidated into the Northwest District in the late 1940's. The building and grounds were sold in 1950 (Adair W. B., 2/2/1950).

HIDDEN HILL SUBDIVISION

This is a Macomb subdivision located southeast of town in the SW quarter of Sec. 5 in Scotland Twp.

HIDDEN NOOK SCHOOL

See Stookey School.

HIGH MOUND CEMETERY

See Upper Mound Cemetery.

HIGH MOUND UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH

See Mound United Brethren Church.

HIGHWAYS

There are two U.S. and four Illinois State highways in the county. U.S. Hwy. 67 is the north-south route, and U.S. Hwy. 136 (formerly Route 9) the east-west connection. They intersect on the east side of Macomb. Illinois Hwy. 41 from Galesburg to Havana enters the county in Sec. 1 of Prairie City Twp. and continues south to join U.S. Hwy. 136 nine miles east of Macomb and exit the county together. Illinois Hwy. 95 enters the county in Sec. 24 of Mound Twp. and goes west until it ends at Illinois Hwy. 41. Present Illinois Hwy. 9 crosses the county from east to west through the northern tier of townships. Illinois Hwy. 67 starts at the intersection with U.S. Hwy. 136 in Tennessee Twp. and continues south to exit in the extreme southwestern part of the county. In the first decade of the 21st Century the long awaited four-lane U.S. Hwy. 336 is being constructed from Quincy in Adams County to Peoria. It enters McDonough County south of the present Highway 136 and exits northeast of Bushnell. Ultimately, the highway is to connect Chicago with Kansas City.

HILLS GROVE

This was the early form of the name Hillsgrove. The change took place in 1950. All entries, regardless of spelling are entered under "Hillsgrove."

HILLSBOROUGH BAPTIST CHURCH

This congregation organized in 1849 and in 1852 Jonathan Charter issued a land deed to the "Baptist Church" (Mortgages: C/151). The land was located on the NE corner of the SE quarter of Sec. 18 in Blandinsville Twp., and is shown in the 1871 atlas and on maps through 1938.

In 1897 the church merged with the Blandinsville Baptist Church at which time the property was donated to the Blandinsville Church (Deeds: 73/554).

See also Hillsborough Cemetery.

HILLSBOROUGH CEMETERY

This cemetery was established in 1849 at the same time as the church. The 1861 map shows it north from the church, while the 1871 and later maps show the cemetery on the NE corner of the SE quarter of Sec. 18 next to the church building. The 1905 gift from William Blackhurst to trustees of Hillsborough Church confirms the location (Deeds: 91/562).

HILLSGROVE

Known as the "Old Methodist stomping ground," Hillsgrove is one of the oldest settlements in the county. It was started in 1830 when Roswell Tyrell, James Fulkerton, a man by the name of Hill, Isaac Holton and Waddill family settled on sections 28 and 29 of Tennessee Twp. The plat for "Hill's Grove" on the SW quarter of Sec. 29 was filed by Isaac Holton on Feb. 22, 1844 (Mortgages: B/458). The name was suggested by Mrs. Esther Hill, a sister of Mrs. Isaac Holton, who settled nearby (Rinehart, 25). The neighborhood is still known by this name.

HILLS GROVE CEMETERY

This cemetery is located on the SE corner of Sec. 30 in Tennessee Twp. on land which Phebe Holton donated in 1863 (Deeds: 13/111). Numerous burials predate the 1863 deed. The cemetery contains the graves of Roswell Tyrrell and Abraham Fulkerson, both veterans of the War of 1812 who settled on lands awarded to them for wartime services. The cemetery is still in use. It is sometimes referred to as Owens Cemetery.

HILLS GROVE CHURCH

This Methodist Episcopal congregation, still active, traces its beginnings to 1832 when Hillsgrove came to be known as the "Old Methodist stomping ground." At first services were held in private homes, then in 1836 in Isaac Holton's "Seminary" (1885 History, 563), and after the Civil War in public school buildings. The sanctuary was built in 1891, on land donated by David Van Brugh Gilchrist (Deeds: 62/208). It is located on the SW quarter of Sec. 29 in Tennessee Twp.

HILLS GROVE POST OFFICE

This post office was established on May 23, 1840, with Isaac Holton as post master. It was discontinued on July 22, 1867, reestablished on Oct. 23, 1876 and discontinued again on April 21, 1898 when services were transferred to Tennessee.

HILLSGROVE SCHOOL
(No. 1, Tennessee Twp.; No. 199)

This school was one of two buildings in the district. It was located on the north side of the SW quarter of Sec. 29. The land deed for the school ground was issued by Isaac Webb in 1860 (Deeds: 7/386), but the school does not appear on maps until 1893. The grounds were sold off in 1956 (Deeds: 215/416).

See also Midland School

HILLS GROVE SEMINARY

This school, also called "Hill's Grove Academy," was of two early institutions of post-elementary education in the county. The school was established in 1836 by Isaac Holton and in 1837 it received a charter as an academy. It was located in the Hills Grove settlement on Sec. 29 of Tennessee Twp. (1885 History, 561). During its existence, the building was used as school, church, and public meeting place. It was removed in 1861 (Rinehart, 7). The 1885 history states that the building was also used as a station for the Underground Railroad, but this was never documented. Holton was from Vermont and Massachusetts, and was a Congregationalist, so was probably favoring abolition and willing to help slaves escape to freedom.

See also McDonough College.

HILLSGROVE STATION

Located east from Hillsgrove in order to provide the neighborhood with a railroad stop, Hillsgrove Station was platted in 1871 by Larkin C. Bacon (Mortgages: 3/496). The station was sometimes called "Larkin's Addition," or "Bacon's Addition." It was located on the C.B. & Q. railroad line in the NW corner of the SW quarter of Sec. 28 in Tennessee Twp. The 1871 and the 1876 maps of the county label the station "Raboni," which is Jewish for teacher. This was probably in reference to Hills Grove Seminary. The 1893 atlas calls it "Hillsgrove," and the 1913 atlas shows a nameless plat. By 1919 the station is not shown any more.

HIRE TOWNSHIP

This is Congressional Township 6North 4West from the 4th Principal Meridian. Hire Township was settled by Kentuckians, with a very slight mixture from other states (Clarke,

137). The first settler was Richard Dunn who seemed to have squatted in the northern part of the township. William Job stopped at his cabin in the spring of 1826 (1885 History, 623).

The original name for the township was Rock Creek, but this name was changed in 1857 in order to honor George W. Hire. Hire was a veteran of the War of 1812. He settled in the area in 1851 and was a state legislator in 1857 (1885 History, 629).

HIWASSIE SCHOOL

See Hiawatha School.

HOAGLAND BURIALS

Not much is known about this family cemetery except that it is located on the SE quarter of Sec. 24 in Macomb Twp. on land owned by the Hoagland family from 1839 to 1880.

HOG MISSION

See Lamoine Chapel.

HOGWALLOW BRANCH

This small stream runs in an easterly direction through the southwestern part of Lamoine Twp. to joins La Moine River in Sec. 34. In its western reaches, the creek is only an intermittent stream. The name seems dismissive in nature, indicating that the stream was more mud than water. Usually water courses this small did not have specific names attached to them, but Hogwallow was close to an important early bridge over the La Moine River.

See also Cow Ford Bridge.

HOLDEN'S or HOLDIN'S BRIDGE

This bridge was mentioned in 1848 (RSR, 28). It was a bridge over Troublesome Creek in Lamoine Twp. on the SE quarter of Sec. 16. It was probably named for Jonathan Holden, an early settler.

HOLLER BRIDGE

This bridge over the East Fork La Moine River is located on the county road between sections 15 and 22 in Macomb Twp. The name comes from the David Holler family, which owned nearby land.

HOLLER CLAY BANK

See Clay banks and clay pits.

HOLLOW HILL SCHOOL

See Holly Hill School.

HOLLY HILL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

The sanctuary for this congregation was located on the NW corner of Sec. 7 in Walnut Grove Twp., but it is shown in this location only congregation is known to have worshiped in the Holly Hill School, and maps do not indicate any church building. Services ceased in 1914.

See also Hickory Grove School (Walnut Grove Twp.).

HOLLY HILL SCHOOL
(No. 3, Walnut Grove Twp.; No. 12)

This school was located on the NE corner of Sec. 7. According to Clarke's history it was built in 1863 and called "Hollow Hill" (Clarke, 426) which might have been a misspelling of "Holly." The school is shown in this location on all maps of the county. USGS maps call the school "Mt. Holly," but subsequent lists of public schools refer to it as Holly Hill. No initial deed of land could be located, but an 1949 deed from school commissioners verifies the location. (Deeds: 206/232). The school consolidated into the Blandinsville-Sciota District # 175 in 1946.

American Holly is a native plant, which gave names to many natural features.

HOLTEN'S or HOLTON' SEMINARY

See Hills Grove Seminary.

HOPEWELL OLD SCHOOL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

This is the early name of the Bardolph Presbyterian Church. The congregation organized in 1852 in the Wolf Grove schoolhouse located on Kepple family land, southeast of Bardolph. The next year a sanctuary was erected in the town. (Bardolph, 51).

Hopewell was a popular name for religious institutions.

HOPPER'S MILL

Hopper's Mill was a gristmill, started by A.P. Hopper in a ravine southwest from Blandinsville. It was in operation during the 1850s (MDJ, 12/19/1878, p.1).

HORACE HEAD BRIDGE

There is only one reference to this name (MDJ, 9/13/1907). It was located "west from Macomb and east of Van Fleet's house." The bridge is over Spring Creek near the SE corner of the SW quarter of Sec. 28 of Emmet Twp. on the road from Macomb to Carthage. Horace C. Head owned extensive land adjacent to the bridge. The bridge might also have been named for Horace Head, son of William Thomas Head, who disappeared without trace.

HORN FIELD CAMPUS

This collection of log buildings and nature paths, located on 85 acres in Sec. 12 of Chalmers Twp., is an outdoor education facility of Western Illinois University. Frank J. Horn, a Macomb businessman, donated half the interest in the property to the University in 1965. The campus, which consists of several smaller, and a central large log cabin, was built by Col. William Bacon during the depression as a private recreational place. The grounds included a virgin forest, a lake, which has since been drained, and a field of native prairie vegetation. The facility is known locally as "Horn Lodge."

HORSE SHOE POND

Several ponds in McDonough County have this name. Two in Macomb Twp. were located in Sec. 14 (Harris, Z.).

HOUSTON'S CREEK

Colton's map of 1868 used this name for the upper reaches of the La Moine River in Blandinsville Twp. Huston family members owned much land in the northeastern part of the township. On the 1871 map the stream ran through land owned by Thomas Huston.

HOVENDEN BRIDGE

There is only one known occurrence of this name (MJ 5/5/1903, p.5). This was the bridge over the Drowning Fork between sections 21 and 22 in Bushnell Twp. The bridge was named after E. Hovenden who was shown to own land in 1893 on the SE quarter of Sec. 21.

"THE HUB OF THE MILITARY TRACT"

This slogan for Macomb was coined in the late 1890s during the campaign for the location of a newly appropriated Illinois State normal school. Local boosters argued that Macomb was located at the center of the Military Tract and therefore no student would have to travel more than one day to reach the college. The name was revived in the 1920s when a catch-word sign was needed on hard roads entering Macomb. It was subsequently used for commercial purposes, but is in disuse today.

See also Illinois Military Tract.

HUFF CEMETERY

This cemetery is located on the SW corner of the NE quarter of Sec. 35 in Blandinsville Twp., on land donated in 1884 by James Anderson "to be known as Anderson Graveyard" (Deeds: 51/259). It is shown on all county maps from 1871 to 1913. Anderson family graveyard was located on Preston Anderson's land and the first burials in the 1850s were family members. In later years, the cemetery was known as Huff, reflecting numerous Huff family burials.

HUMBARD/HUMBERT CEMETERY

See Spring Creek Cemetery.

HUME SCHOOL
(No. 8, Colchester Twp.; No. 115)

Located on the NW corner of Sec. 19, this school was always known by this name. The school was a union school of District No. 8 in Chalmers Twp. and District No. 7 in Tennessee Twp. George Hume donated the original land in 1860 (Deeds: 8/237), and again in 1886 (Deeds: 69/437). The grounds passed into private hands in 1950 (Deeds: 207/110).

HUMMER'S MILL

This mill was located on the NE corner of Sec. 22 in Macomb Twp., on the East Fork LaMoine River, just east of the present Holler Bridge. The mill was built in 1834 by John T. Bishop and George Miller (Commissioners:

A/181). By 1836 Abner Walker must have become part owner because then the mill is called "Walker and Miller's Mill" (Commissioners: A/291). In the same year a deed of land from Alexander Harris to Abner Walker specifies that the land included "Walker's Mills" (Deeds: G/291). In 1843 the mill was sold to Garrett and Robert Bonham. Four years later a mill, called Bonham's Mill, is mentioned as being located near the road from Knoxville to Macomb (Commissioners: B/465). In 1851 Garrett Bonham sold the mill to William Hummer (Deeds: P/81). Macomb Journal confirmed the name in 1851 (12/26/1851) and so did the Road Survey Records in 1855 (p. 130). Joseph L. Turner purchased the mill in 1856 (Mortgages M/11) and ran it until 1864 when it was torn down (MDJ, 4/3/1925, p.6). David Holler acquired the property.

As agricultural use of the watershed increased and drain tiles were installed, the runoff from the fields intensified and water supply became unreliable. In the last years of operation Turner used steam to run the mill. The Alexander Harris family tradition has it that the burrstones are buried in the bed of the East Fork La Moine River (Harris, M.).

HUNT'S BRIDGE

This bridge is located on the East Fork La Moine River on the north side of the SW quarter of Sec. 11 in Tennessee Twp., just northwest from Colchester. The original bridge was somewhat north of the present site and was built prior to 1848 when it was called Hunt's Bridge (RSR, 25). It apparently replaced a ford, called Hunt Ford, shown in 1861 on the NW quarter of Sec. 11. This was one of the river crossings on the Macomb-Carthage road.

The name is probably after Joshua Hunt, an influential early settler, or Samuel Hunt, the county surveyor.

HUSTON or HOUSTON LAWN SCHOOL (No. 1, Blandinsville Twp.; No. 30)

This school was located on the SE corner of Sec. 2, on land deeded by William L. Woodside in 1883 (Deeds: 47/560). The district was organized in 1858 and a building built in 1872 (Clarke, 433). Clarke located the building of "District No. 1" on the SW corner of Sec. 2, but all maps of the county show it in the SE corner. The 1893 and 1913 maps show a nearby residence, on John Huston's land. The name might imply the school was close to Huston's front yard. It consolidated into the Blandinsville-Sciota District # 175 in 1946 and the grounds were sold in 1949 (Deeds: 215/513).

HUTCHINSON CEMETERY or GRAVEYARD

See Oak Ridge Cemetery.

I, J, K

ILLINOIS MILITARY TRACT

The Illinois Military Tract was located between the Mississippi and Illinois rivers. The north boundary was an east-west line along the north side of Township 14N from the Beardstown Base Line. It was one of several land tracts set aside by U.S. Congress to compensate soldiers of the War of 1812 and several other military engagements.

The tracts were lands acquired from Indian tribes. They were surveyed and opened for settlement. Each soldier received a quarter section, or 160 acres, of arable soil, while officers received a full section. Few of these grantees actually settled on their new land. Most sold their parcels to land speculators.

INDEPENDENCE SCHOOL
(Emmet Twp.; No. 58)

This school was located on the south side of the SW quarter of Sec. 32. The school did not appear on maps until 1913 although it was mentioned in the Macomb Daily Journal in 1895 (12/18/1895). It is known to have existed until the 1940s, but no deeds could be found to confirm the dates of its beginning or end. The name probably reflects the pride in American independence from England, but, in view of its late appearance, it could also have signified the formation of a new school district.

INDEPENDENT BAPTIST CHURCH

This Baptist congregation in Emmet Twp. organized in 1847 and built its house of worship in 1858-1859. An 1859 land deed from Joshua Simmons to William Pennington (Deeds: 7/60) "for the purpose of building the Independent Church," confirmed the building date and placed the church near the NE corner of the SE quarter of Sec. 9 in Emmet Twp., instead of Sec. 10 as stated in the 1885 history (p. 468). County atlases for 1871, 1893, and 1913 show a church on Sec. 9. The 1919 map does not. The church was known by this name as late as 1895, although the 1885 history of the county said it was no longer functioning (1885 History, 468).

An obituary for Mrs. Joshua Simmons who died in 1897 tells that she died at her home near "Liberty Church" (Pioneers, 323). This seems to be the church shown in the 1893 atlas, but it is not known whether it was a new congregation or an alternate name for the Independent Baptist Church.

INDIAN BRANCH

This was the name of the south tributary of Carter Creek in Sec. 24 of Industry Twp. It appears in 1851 on a road plat (RSR, 72). The name concurs with numerous other references indicating that the area used to be favorite Indian hunting grounds.

See also Camp Creek.

INDIAN BURIALS

Local lore states that a group of Indians was escorted across McDonough County to Iowa. While en route they were forced to spend the winter on Sec. 25 in Chalmers Twp. where many died of smallpox. Their graves are believed to be on the NW quarter of Sec. 25 (1976 History, 20). In his memoirs, William T. Brooking also told of a group of 300 Indians being transported on foot through McDonough County. He placed this event in the 1840s (Rezab, 15).

From 1833 to 1847 the Potawatomi were forced to move from northern Illinois to reservations in northwestern Missouri and Leavenworth, Kansas. It is possible that some came through McDonough County, but only one local mention of that event has been found.

INDIAN GRAVE HILL

According to an article in the Macomb Daily Journal (6/25/1901, p.3) this is the high cliff at the juncture of the Killjordan and Troublesome creeks. The cliff was the gravesite of an Indian named Jordan, for whom Killjordan Creek was supposedly named. The location is on the NE quarter of Sec. 27 in Chalmers Twp.

See also Killjordan Creek.

INDIAN MOUNDS

This name was given to a row of 20 hillocks, 3 to 6 feet high and 15 to 25 feet across, located in the eastern half of Sec. 30 in Bethel Twp. (1885 History, 695). It is not known how these hillocks originated, nor that they contained human remains, but the site is on bluffs along Camp Creek, a location generally favored by Indians for camps and burials.

Another alleged site of Indian mounds is on the east side of Bethel Twp. The site consists of raised hillocks in the pasture on the hillside overlooking Grindstone Creek (Hainline).

INDUSTRY

The Industry town plat for William R. Downen, Abraham Gossett and Benjamin B. Uttley was entered on Oct. 17, 1855 (Mortgages: G/286-7), three years after the post office called Industry was established. It is said that the place was named by John M. Price, a blacksmith, who was induced by Johnson Downen to settle there in 1846 (Clarke, 643). The location of a blacksmith shop often served as a nucleus of a developing community, which depended on these services for its survival. So it is plausible that Price had a say in the coinage of the name for the post office and later the new town. The name was unquestionably used in a commendatory way.

"Industry" is found in numerous states. In Texas, it is locally believed that the name reflects on the industrious character of its first settlers. The same is also true in Maryland (Placenames). It is therefore puzzling that Industry in McDonough county was known as "Pinhook" during the early years of its existence, and that this nickname has persisted. The name is attributed to Mr. Springer (Clarke, 643) and "jolly old Peter Ripatoe" (Road Agent, 3), but it has never been explained in either the county histories nor in local oral tradition.

"Pinhook" stands for a fish hook made of a bent pin, an insignificant article. On the other hand, "pinhooker," according to Webster, is a small speculator in tobacco at a local market, the name originating in South Carolina. "Pinhooker" also meant a shady dealer. It is not known which one of the above meanings was attributed to the town of Industry. The "jolly old Peter Ripatoe" might have just pulled the leg of Industry's boosters and the nickname stuck.

Pinhook is also the name of a number of towns in Tennessee, Indiana and Missouri, so the name might have been the place of origin of one or more of the early settlers. In any event, what started as a jest or a fond remembrance of a settler's hometown has become a homey attribute, reflecting residents' perception of their town as a small, comfortable place to live in. It is in this sense that "Pinhook" is now used during annual festivals.

See also Springer Grave.

INDUSTRY CEMETERY

Located on the NE quarter of Sec. 15 in Industry Twp., the first plat for the town cemetery was filed in 1893 (Plats: 2/123), but burials preceded that date. This cemetery is still in use.

INDUSTRY POST OFFICE

This post office was initially called Hickory Point and was established on May 30, 1849, with Joel Pennington as postmaster. Pennington was then residing on the north half of Sec. 22 in Industry Twp., just south of the present town of Industry. On October 19, 1852 the name of the post office changed to Industry.

INDUSTRY TOWNSHIP

This is Congressional Township 4North, 2West from the 4th Principal Meridian. Because the township was forested along Grindstone and Carter creeks, it appealed to the early settlers from Kentucky and Tennessee and served as a jumping-off point for the settlement of the open prairies to the north and northeast. Early population clusters in the township, such as Roger's Settlement, Carter's Creek, and Camp Creek are the oldest settlements in the county. In 1856 when all county townships acquired specific names, the township was named after the town of Industry

IRISH CEMETERY

See Gin Ridge Cemetery.

JACKSON PARK

Frank Horn, a local Macomb businessman, donated in 1952 a substantial plot of land to the Prairie Council of Boy Scouts of America (Deeds: 216/528). The land was located on the SW quarter of the SW quarter of Sec. 10, the East ½ of Sec. 16, the SE quarter of the SE quarter of Sec. 9 and a small adjoining track in Sec. 15 in Tennessee Twp. The land was developed into a camp called Camp Pearl for the deceased wife of Horn. After reorganization in 1981 the Council decided to sell the property. Macomb dentist Clarence Jackson acquired the land (Deeds: 81/4385) and turned it over to the YMCA of McDonough County (Deeds: 81/4641). The camp was renamed Jackson Park.

JACKSON SCHOOL
(No. 2, Mound Twp.; No. 73)

The earliest school in this neighborhood was taught in 1839 on Sec. 20, on the farm of Jacob Kepple (Clarke, 974). In 1862 a reorganization of the districts resulted in a new location, on the NE corner of Sec. 19, on land donated by David Beal in 1862 (Deeds: 11/34). The school was moved in 1867 one half mile south, to the NE corner of the SE quarter of Sec. 19 onto land deeded in 1876 by David Beal (Deeds: 62/483). This school is first shown on the 1893 atlas. It consolidated with the Bardolph School District in 1947, and was sold the same year (McDonough C.T., 7/31/1947).

The school was probably named after the William Jackson family. Jacksons served as early school directors and owned land close by.

JACOBY GRAVE

This is an undated burial site of A. Jacoby, the 4-year old child of Andrew Jacoby. It is located on the SW quarter of the NE quarter of Sec. 14 in Emmet Twp. The Jacoby family did not own that property, so it is unknown why the child was buried there. Other family members are buried in the Spring Creek Cemetery.

JACOBY MILL

See Phelps Mill.

JAMES CLARKE'S MILL

In 1831 Road Survey Records and County Commissioners Court Record mention this mill as being west of Macomb (RSR, 25; Commissioners: A/14). The mill was located on Sec. 33 of Emmet Twp. (Elting). The SW quarter of Sec. 33 became property of David Clarke in 1833 (Deeds: A/173) and changed owners several times between 1833 and 1837. The mill apparently preceded McDonald's Mill.

See also McDonald's Mill.

JAMES NISS SUBDIVISION

This is a Macomb subdivision located southwest of town on the SE corner of the SW quarter of Sec. 9 in Chalmers Twp.

JENKINS CEMETERY

See White Flock Cemetery.

JERUSALEM UNITED METHODIST CHURCH

This congregation started in 1865 as Jerusalem Chapel of the United Brethren Church. The sanctuary was located on the SW corner of the NW quarter of Sec. 11 in Macomb Twp., on land deeded to the United Brethren Church by Nicholas Combs in 1867 (Deeds: 25/539). It was dedicated in 1868 as Jerusalem Evangelical United Brethren Church. From 1871 to 1875 the building was also the house of worship for the Mt. Pisgah Evangelical Lutheran Church. A new building in 1918 replaced the old structure and the church became a United Methodist congregation. Jerusalem Church is an active rural congregation.

JOB'S or JOBE'S CREEK

See Baptist Creek.

JOB'S SETTLEMENT

Job's Settlement is the second oldest settlement in the county. It started in 1826 when William and Iraby Job, William Southward and Ephraim Perkins, all brothers-in-law, settled on the east side of Sec. 33 in Blandinsville Twp., only 2 miles north from Sec. 9 in Hire Twp., where Hugh Wilson settled the same year. The neighborhood was named after William Job. When Elder John Logan settled on the NE quarter of Sec. 8 in Hire Twp. in 1835, Job's

Settlement became the center for an early Baptist community, also called New Hope. "Job's Settlement" lost its importance after Blandinsville was platted in 1842 and became the market center for the area.

See also Blandinsville and Baptist Creek.

JOHN O. C. WILSON MILL

See Wilson's Mill (Chalmers Twp.).

JOHNSON POST OFFICE

See Pennington Point Post Office.

JOHN'S LITTLE ACRE SUBDIVISION

This is a Colchester subdivision which adjoins Argyle Lake State Park on the NE corner of the NW quarter of Sec. 1 in Colchester Twp.

JONES CEMETERY

See Pioneer Cemetery.

JONES FORD

The ford over the East Fork La Moine River north of Colchester was on the main road leading to Blandinsville and was originally known as Leard or Sycamore Ford. The name changed in 1903 when George Jones was killed in a coal-mining accident on his land adjacent to the ford (MDJ, 10/14/1903, p.3).

JONES SCHOOL

See Oak Grove School (Scotland Twp.).

"THE JUNGLE"

See Ferster Woods.

KEITH SCHOOL

See Pittenger School.

KENNEDY MILL

See Lamoine Mills.

KEOKUK JUNCTION RAILWAY COMPANY

See Toledo, Peoria & Western Railway.

KEPPLE BURIAL PLOT

According to the 1976 History (p.37), this cemetery was located south of Bardolph in Mound Twp., but has since been obliterated. It was probably in Sec. 19. There is no present-day knowledge of this cemetery and no records could be located.

KEPPLE CREEK

This creek originates in Sec. 27 of Macomb Twp. It runs east-northeast to Sec.16 in Mound Twp., then doubles back and runs in a northwesterly direction through Sec. 16, 8, and 7 to empty into the Drowning Fork in Sec. 8. When David Kepple petitioned to build a bridge in Sec. 16 of Mound Township in 1850 (RSR, 65) the stream was called "Crooked Creek, South Fork." This confirms that Drowning Fork was first understood to be the East Fork La Moine River.

The name Kepple comes from the early pioneer families of David, James, and Jacob Kepple who settled on section 19 and 20.

See also Drowning Fork.

KEY'S MILL

See Pleasant Valley Mill.

KILLJORDAN CREEK

This creek flows from the east side of the town of Macomb in a southwesterly direction through sections 1, 11, 10, 16, 21, and 22 of Chalmers Twp. to empty into Troublesome Creek in the NE corner of Sec. 27. The stream was not named in the original survey records, but in 1837 Peck's Gazetteer used the name "Town Fork" for Killjordan Creek. County Commissioners Court confirmed this name. Before 1837 the stream was called "Town Branch (alias Killjordon)," but in March of 1837 it was "Kill Jaridon" and in June of the same year "Kill Jordon (alias Town Fork)" (Commissioners: A/315, 338). The name was subsequently spelled "Killgordon," "Kill Jordon," and on the 1875 USGS map for Illinois as "Jordon River."

The origin of the name is a mystery. The best known story tells of a young Indian boy named Jordan, who was killed by a wounded deer and was buried on a high bluff overlooking the juncture of the Killjordan and the Troublesome Creek. The story is repeated in the 1901 article in the Macomb Journal, in which early settlers had heard from the Indians that an Indian named Jordan, after killing 169 deer in

one season, was himself killed by a deer he had wounded and thought dead. According to the article, the place of the Indian's death was marked and was located on the road from Wilson's Mill to Beardstown.

There is a problem with this story. 169 deer is a lot of venison when Indians and early settlers competed for food. So the story might have been an Indian story with a moral. The young brave who slew so many deer invited death in the eyes of native peoples who hunted only for sustenance and apologized to their prey prior to killing them.

Other accounts reiterate the story of the Indian's death, but do not connect that death with the name "Jordan" (Hallwas, 1984, 11-13). One of these describes a scaffolding with an Indian burial remains in 1841 (Rezab, 16). But none of these accounts connect the Indian brave with the name of the creek.

The name "Killjordan" could have been given by Charles and Maria Bartleson, who in 1837 settled on an extensive tract of land in sections 10 and 22 of Chalmers Twp., through which the creek wound its way. Charles Bartleson was a sea captain from Philadelphia who originally came from Scotland. In Scotland the word "kill," of Dutch origin, means channel. In the United States the word means channel, stream or creek, and is frequently used in place names in New York and New England. Bartlesons would have been familiar with this usage.

The biggest problem with the name Killjordan is "Jordan." It is unlikely that an Indian would have been known by this name, because it was uncommon among early settlers. Jordan, on the other hand, is a name of the river in Palestine, the crossing of which is used in pietistic language to symbolize death. The meaning of "Killjordan" could, therefore, be interpreted to mean the "river of death," an apt name for a creek that so many early settlers associated with Indian deaths and burial sites. Furthermore, Killjordan has lived up to its reputation. According to the Macomb Daily Journal of March 12, 1900 (p.3), James I. Hodges rescued William Compton's son from drowning in the creek. Subsequently, Compton, who had served as an Illinois Representative, gave him a job on the Macomb Western Illinois Railroad (MDJ, 8/21, 1971). And in 1971 a young girl drowned in Macomb when a Killjordan flash flood pulled her into the conduit (MDJ, 7/19/1971, p.2). The creek, which in local usage is "the creek, on which an Indian Jordan was killed," is indeed a creek that kills - and so folklore prevails.

See also Indian Grave Hill.

KING or KING-TABLER CEMETERY or GRAVE YARD

This cemetery on the NE corner of the SW quarter of Sec. 4 in Lamoine Twp. was established as a family burial ground, and was known as King Grave Yard (1885 History, 1025). In 1856 descendents of James King donated land to trustees of a burial ground (Deeds: 5/390), and an additional land transaction took place in 1878 (Deeds: 62 339). The cemetery was also known as Tabler Cemetery, because of the proximity of Tabler land holdings. Burials date from mid 1830s. The cemetery is shown only on the 1893 and the 1913 atlases. The name derives from James King, an early settler and a prominent minister in the Hills Grove neighborhood.

See also Owen's Cemetery.

KIRKPATRICK SWITCH

This was a railroad stop on the Macomb, Industry, and Littleton R.R. line. The stop had a rail sidetrack, stock pens, a loading chute, and a small elevator. It served almost exclusively for the shipping of farm products. The switch was on the SW quarter of Sec. 7 in Industry Twp., and was named for the Kirkpatrick land holdings on which it was located. It was shown in the 1924 Rand McNally Commercial Atlas of America.

KOST CEMETERY

See Pioneer Cemetery.

L

LA HARPE CREEK

This creek originates in west Sciota Twp. and trends west-southwest through Sciota and Blandinsville townships to empty into the La Moine River in south La Harpe Twp. in Hancock County. The earliest name was "Turtle Creek" (Tanner map, 1823). In 1832 and in 1838 it was called "Deakin's Creek" and "Dicken's Creek" (Commissioners: A/82; B/2) undoubtedly after William Deakins who was an early settler on the SW quarter of Sec. 20 in Blandinsville Twp. Peck's Gazetteer followed with "Dickens Fork." Colby's map of 1868 calls the creek "Decker's Creek," but the 1861 map and Worthen map of 1875 call it "Hickory Creek."

It is not known when the creek got its present name.

LAKE MACOMB

See Spring Lake.

LAKE OF THE WOODS

This small lake formed by damming the East Fork La Moine River, was located just west of the east line of Sec. 25 in Emmet Twp. It is shown on the 1912 USGS map of the Macomb Quadrangle and there are referenees to it in 1925 (MDJ, 8/17/1925). This was a recreational spot, complete with a dance hall. It was located just west of the present bridge over the River on Highway 61 north of Macomb (Crabb).

LAKE MICHAIL

This is a man-made lake located in the south half of Sec. 5 in Scotland Twp. The Hidden Hill subdivision of Macomb is located around the lake.

LAKE SURPRISE

Located on the NE quarter of Section 2, in Prairie City Twp., just west of town, this lake was built in 1887 by James L. Skean to provide ice for Prairie City. In 1902 the lake had boats, an ice house and picnic grounds (MDJ, 8/13/1902, p.4). According to the Galesburg Register Mail for December 28, 1984 it was also known as "Skean's Pond." It does not exist any more.

See also Gallett Creek.

LAKE TERESA SUBDIVISION

This is a small subdivision of Colchester located on the NE corner of the NW quarter of Sec. 24 in Colchester Twp.

LA MAINE

See Lamoine.

LA MAINE RIVER

See La Moine River.

LAMOINE (settlement)

Morse's 1854 and Colton's 1868 maps of Illinois show a settlement by this name on the SW quarter of Sec. 16 in Lamoine Twp. northwest of the confluence of the Troublesome and Crooked creeks. Road Survey Records for 1856 show this name on the NW corner of the SE quarter of Sec. 21 in Lamoine Twp (RSR, 180). The settlement which centered on Lamoine Mills and the intersection of sections 20, 21 and 16, was next to the bridge on the state road from Macomb to Quincy. It included a post office and a church. In later years the neighborhood in Sec. 16 became known as "Dog Town" (1976 History, 32), while the settlement in Sec. 21 was known as Tucker Town. The explanation for the name "Dog Town" is not known, unless it reflected the opinion that the declining settlement was overrun by dogs or had gone to dogs.

Indian occupancy predated white settlement. Settlers in the area found remains of a large Indian camp consisting of numerous wigwams (Young, 18).

See also Lamoine Bridge, La Moine Post Office, and Tucker Town.

LAMOINE BRIDGE

This was the oldest bridge in the county, presumably built near an earlier ford over the La Moine River in Sec. 21 of Lamoine Twp. An order to build a "bridge across Crooked Creek" was issued in 1831 (Commissioners: A/57).

Together with a mill built in 1837, the bridge provided focus for a settlement. A bridge still spans the river in this location.

See also Lamoine (settlement).

LAMOINE CHAPEL

Also called United Brethren Church of Lamoine Township and Lamoine United Brethren Church (MDJ, 9/19/1898, p.3), this was the house of worship for the Plymouth Mission of the United Brethren. It was built in 1872 just south of the mill and the bridge, on the SE corner of the SW quarter of Sec. 21 (Young, 209). The chapel is shown on county maps from 1893 to 1922, but it is believed that the building was sold and moved in 1920 (Peter, 103). In later years the chapel was known by the name of "Hog Mission" because of hogs burrowing and raising ruckus during church services (1976 History, 32-33).

LAMOINE CREEK

See La Moine River.

LAMOINE MILL or MILLS

This was an important water-powered flour mill located on the west bank of the La Moine River near the center of Sec. 21 in Lamoine Twp. It was erected in 1837 by Benjamin Butler Gates and was called Gate's Mill. In 1838 it was Gates and Doyles Mill (Commissioners, B/1), and in 1840 and 1843 Doyles Mill. In 1849 and 1852 this was Randolph and Hendrickson Mill (MJ, 12/31/1852, p.2) and in 1858 Kennedy Mill. The 1861 map shows it as "Lamoine Saw Mill," and the 1871 atlas as "La Moine Mills." According to the 1885 history it was still functioning at that time (1885 History, 662). It is not known when it discontinued operation.

LA MOINE POST OFFICE

The first post office in this vicinity was established in 1837 as La Mine Post Office. It was located in Schuyler County. It discontinued operation in 1839. A new office, called La Moine, started on August 21, 1840 with Benjamin B. Gates as postmaster. Gates was the owner of the Gates Mill, later called Lamoine and located on the SE quarter of Section 21 in Lamoine Twp. The post office discontinued on January 19, 1844. A post office called "La Maine" is shown on the 1857 Chapman's map of Illinois located on the NE quarter of Sec. 28 in Lamoine Twp., close to the important early Lamoine bridge. Chapman's map probably misspelled the name and was outdated because no records could be found to document a post office after 1844.

See also Lamoine (Settlement).

LAMOINE RIVER

This is the present locally-favored name and spelling for the East Fork La Moine River.

LA MOINE RIVER

La Moine River is a many-branched stream which drains the waters of several counties of western Illinois. The western part of the river is formed by the La Moine River, sometimes called North Branch La Moine River, and the South Branch La Moine River. The main channel originates in western Warren County and flows in a southwesterly direction through Blandinsville Twp. The South Branch originates in Sec. 12 of Blandinsville Twp. The two streams join in La Harpe Twp. of Hancock County from where the river flows southwest and south through Hancock County. After receiving numerous tributaries, La Moine River turns southeast and enters McDonough County in Lamoine Twp.

The eastern part of the river is also branched. The East Fork La Moine River originates in Sec. 2 of Sciota Twp. and flows east to Sec. 11 of Walnut Grove Twp. where it is joined by the North Fork (of the) East Fork which originates in eastern Warren County and crosses over into McDonough County in Sec. 3 of Walnut Grove Twp. East Fork then turns south and southwest draining most of McDonough County. It joins La Moine River in Hancock Twp., Hancock County.

The many forks and branches of the river have had numerous names over the years. In the west, the present La Moine River, which runs through sections 3, 4, 5, and 6 of Blandinsville Twp., was in 1834 and 1838 known as Sandy Creek (Mitchell and Robinson maps), in 1868 as Houston's Creek (Coulton map), in 1919 as North Branch Crooked Creek (USGS map), after that as Lamoine, or

La Moine Creek and finally as La Moine River. The South Branch La Moine River, which flows through sections 12, 11, 15, 16, and 18 of Blandinsville Twp., was known as Bagby's Creek, after John Bagby who settled on Sec. 16 in 1830, Coal Creek (1876 atlas), South Branch Crooked Creek, and South Branch Lamoine or La Moine Creek.

The hierarchy of the main river channel and its many branches and forks was not established over many decades resulting in confusions which were reflected in the early names of streams. Thus the 1861 map of the county calls the East Fork La Moine River below the mouth of the North Fork "Centre Branch," while the present Short Fork is called "West Branch." These two names on a map produced by a local surveyor seem to confirm the early local assumption that Drowning Fork, now considered a tributary, was the east fork of the La Moine River.

The main channel of the river has also undergone many name changes, from "Mine River" in 1812 to the present "La Moine" with an interlude in the 19th Century when the river was called "Crooked Creek." There is also an uncertainty which part of the overall La Moine River system this latter name described. The name "Crooked Creek" appears first on the original survey plats of 1816. It was used in the name of the present Troublesome Creek in Scotland Twp. which was called "Middle Fork of Crooked Creek." Crooked Creek was thus used for all of East Fork, and ultimately for the present La Moine River as well. Local lore states that the name "Crooked Creek" was given during the early white settlement because it most aptly described the tortuous twists and turns of the stream, but white settlement of the area did not take place until the 1820s and 1830s. So it was probably the surveyor who originated the name, considering Crooked Creek to be a fork of the present main stream, i.e. LaMoine River. The first known occurrence of "Crooked Creek" on a published map was on the Melish map of 1819 where the present La Moine River is called "R. of la Mine or Crooked Creek." Peck in his gazetteer picks up the new trend when he writes: "The term creek is applied to this stream on the maps, and in the vocabulary of the country" (Peck, 186). But the name "Lamoine" persisted in official use as seen on the 1856 survey map by the Surveyor General Office in St. Louis. Here, the name "Lamine River" appears in Lamoine Twp., but Troublesome Creek in Scotland Twp. is still called "Middle Fork Crooked Creek." The 1861 map of the county, produced by a local surveyor, calls only the lower reaches of the river "Lamoin." Ultimately "Crooked Creek" prevailed for all branches and forks, and even the main stream. Many older county residents still use "Crooked Creek" for the East Fork, and sometimes even for the main stream..

The La Moine River in Lamoine Twp. was in 1834 locally known as "Big River" (Commissioners: A/165), but on maps it was called "Lamoine," or some similar form. The origin of the name is obscure and has invited many speculations. The most often circulated story states that the name comes from the French version of the word monk – "moine" and that the river was named after Catholic monks who resided among Indians. An Indian settlement is known to have existed in Lamoine Twp. near the site of the Lamoine settlement and Jesuit priests are known to have ministered to the Indians of Illinois in the 18th century, but their centers were on the Mississippi and the Illinois rivers. The land between the two rivers was hard to cross due to extensive bottomlands and dense woods, and was dangerous because of warring tribes, so it is questionable whether monks resided among the Indian tribes away from the river centers. In an effort to explain the origin of the name "Demoine" in Iowa, John F. McDermott, a noted scholar of the French era in the Mississippi Valley, presented yet another argument against the name "La Moine" meant to indicate the presence of monks. According to McDermott, a river on which religious missionaries to Indians lived would have been called "River des Piere," or River of the Fathers, as the Jesuit Order is called. Likewise, "no monks ever had anything to do with the Des Moines River ... of Iowa. The Moinginas tribe of Indians lived there, and the French merely cut their name down to 'Moin'..." (McDermott, 1982, 231).

Old maps seem to offer clues as to how the name "La Moine" evolved. They indicate a gradual shift from the name "Mine River," which is the English form of the name and

appears on the Steven Long Map of 1812, to "River a La Mine" (1819 Melish), clearly a French adaptation, and finally to "La Moine River." The early post office in the area was called "La Mine" and "La Maine, " the latter probably a mistake.

How "mine" and "maine" became "moin" is not known. A strict translation of "moin" from French means small, probably in reference to the Illinois River, but there is also some evidence that the name La Moine mimics the name of Iowa's Demoine River with which it was confused by an 18th Century French cartographer (Frazer). The resulting name confirmed local belief that French monks lived among the Indians, unlikely as it was. The shift in the name is documented in written records, albeit not always totally reliable. Early maps of the Illinois River and its tributaries were particularly sketchy and misleading. Map makers made mistakes both in the naming and the location of streams and they frequently copied each other's work thus perpetuating inaccuracies.

"Mine" rivers, referring to lead that the French mined, are found in Galena and in Missouri. But, according to Hennepin, Indians dug coal on the Illinois River as early as 1679 (Discovery), and when Patrick Kennedy explored the Illinois River in 1778 he listed a tributary from the West called "Mine River" (Kennedy, 53). By 1812 coal was beginning to be used for industrial purposes, so in 1837 Peck informed the potential emigrants that "bituminous coal is found in great abundance along this stream and its tributaries (Peck, 187). When conflict arose about two "Mine" rivers in Illinois, Galena's Mine River prevailed.

In 1930 a controversy about the official designation for the river led to another major name change. Locally, the entire river system was known exclusively as "Crooked Creek," and it was so labeled by the U.S. Geological Survey. But the Illinois Department of Transportation, following an act of the Illinois General Assembly, called the river "La Moine." After an extensive survey of local usage and an investigation into how the name "La Moine" was adopted by the Illinois Legislature, it was decided in 1932 that the official name of the river should be La Moine and its forks and branches labeled accordingly (Correspondence between G. Rezab and the U.S. Board of Geographic Names, in WIU Archives). The decision must have been influenced by the fact that early names of the river were a form of the name "Lamoine," and also that there was another "Crooked Creek" in Illinois, a tributary of the Kaskaskia River in Clinton Co.

Seventy some years later, however, this decision still awaits full implementation. While the Geological Survey maps use the name "La Moine," and that name appears on highway signs, maps by the Illinois Department of Transportation and plat maps of the county still incorporate "Crooked Creek" in the names of some branches.

See also Drowning Fork.

LA MOINE RIVER SHORT FORK

See Short Fork La Moine River.

LAMOINE TOWNSHIP

This is Congressional Township 4North, Range 4West from the 4th Principal Meridian. The township was named for the Lamoine settlement, or the river, preserving the old spelling. First settlers were Charles Hills and David Fees on Sec. 12. Lamoine Twp. is the most timbered township in the county. The flood plain of the La Moine River on the south line of the township is the lowest elevation in the county.

LAMOINE TOWNSHIP TOWN HALL

This building is shown only on the 1913 map. It was located on the west side of the SE quarter of Sec. 16. Nothing more is known about it.

LAMOINE UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH

See Lamoine Chapel.

LANGFORD'S HOUSE MILL

This mill was located on Baptist Creek on the SE quarter of Sec. 34 in Blandinsville Twp. It is mentioned first in 1834 when it is called Reading's Mill (Commissioners: A 183) after Francis Reading. In 1834 Perry Langford bought the NE part of the SE quarter of Sec. 34 (Deeds: B 106). References to the mill, called Langford, appear in the Commissioners' Court

Records of 1835 and 1836 (Commissioners: A223; 282). Langford is known to have died in 1844 and John Rurk is listed in the 1850 U.S. Census as "millright" living in Daniel Hays' house. The Hays family had formed a little settlement in the adjacent sections 2 and 3 of Hire Twp. Clarke refers to this mill as having been built by Frank Redden as a grist mill operated by horse power. In 1879 the mill was owned by Peter Reiser. It is not known when it ceased to operate.

See also Mills.

LANGSFORD SCHOOL

See Richard School.

LANSDOWN CEMETERY

See Simmons Cemetery.

LANTZ CEMETERY

See Lynn Grove Cemetery.

LARGE CREEK

This was the name of the East Fork La Moine River by the postmaster of Bruce Post Office in 1865 (Site).

See La Moine River.

LARKIN or LARKINS CEMETERY

This is a private burial ground located just south of the McDonough-Warren County line on the NW quarter of Sec. 3 in Walnut Grove Twp. Burials date from 1858 to the 1880s. The cemetery is named for John W. Larkins, who from 1854 to 1868 owned the property on which the cemetery is located. The cemetery contains graves of John Larkins and several members of the family (Grimm, 1991).

LAWYER SCHOOL
(No. 2, Tennessee Twp.; No. 117)

This school started in 1847 when S.A. White deeded land on the NW quarter of Sec. 26, (Deeds: L/305) where the school is shown on the 1861 map. In 1871 the school is on the SW quarter of Sec. 26, on land deeded by William Mourning in 1859 (Deeds: 28/29). The site is mentioned by Clarke as being District No. 2 with a school building erected in 1869 (p.431). The school appears in this location until 1913. The 1919 map shows it on the NE corner of the south half of the SE quarter of Sec. 33, where it stayed until the late 1940's when it consolidated into the School District No. 117. In 1950 the property was sold to the trustees of the Lawyer Community Center (Deeds: 207/106), and in 1986 it passed into private hands.

The name derives from the John Lawyer family land on which the school was located. It was the nucleus for the "Lawyer Neighborhood" in the early 1900s.

LEAD MINE ROAD

See Galena Road.

LEARD FORD

See Jones Ford.

LEONARDSVILLE

There is only one reference to this place in McDonough County. It was supposed to have been located on the road from Peoria to Quincy via Canton, and Ralls Mill in Schuyler County (Laws, 241). Ralls Mill, owned by William Ralls, is known to have been located on the present site of Birmingham in 1831 (Dyson, 681). Maps of the period indicate a road from Canton to Macomb and continuing by the well documented Macomb-Quincy route.

The name might have been a settlement or a paper town.

LEWIS CEMETERY

See White Flock Cemetery.

LIBERTY CEMETERY

This cemetery was established about 1833 in connection with the newly organized Liberty Christian Church. The cemetery was located on the SE quarter of the SW quarter of Sec. 21 in Blandinsville Twp. in the Muddy Lane neighborhood. An 1848 gift of land from Elijah Bristow to the Christian Church (Deeds: L/582) mentions the existence of the "burial ground" and the "Liberty Meeting House" where the Christian Church congregation worshipped. The cemetery, located one and one half miles from Blandinsville, contains graves of numerous original settlers of the Job Settlement.

LIBERTY CHRISTIAN CHURCH

This congregation organized in 1832. The first house of worship was a joint undertaking by the Christian and the Baptist congregations (1885 History, 878). The place of worship was the Union Church or Union House, sometimes also called "Liberty Meeting House" in the Muddy Lane neighborhood. The new church was probably built in 1848, the year of a land gift from Elijah Bristow to the "Christian Church worshiping at Liberty House" (Deeds: L/582). The building stood just north of the cemetery in the SE quarter of the SW quarter of Section 21 in Blandinsville Twp. In 1849 the congregation moved to Blandinsville and became the First Christian Church of Blandinsville (1885 History, 477).

See also Union House, New Hope Baptist Church, and Old Bedford Christian Church.

LIBERTY CHURCH

See Independent Baptist Church.

LIBERTY METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

This church was built in 1865 on the SE corner of Sec. 13 in Blandinsville Twp., on land deeded by David W. Wright (Deeds: 21/321). The church closed its doors in 1933 and was torn down in 1936. The location is shown on all contemporary maps of the county.

LIBERTY SCHOOL
(No. 8, Blandinsville Twp.; No. 35)

An 1857 land deed from Jesse W. Bagby to school trustees (Deeds: 4/723) places this school on the north side of the NE quarter of Sec. 23 where it is shown throughout its existence starting in 1861. Although Clarke called the school "District No. 8," it seems to have been known as Liberty, deriving its name from the neighborhood. It consolidated into the Northwest District in the late 1940's. The school and the grounds were sold by trustees in 1950 (Adair W. B., 2/2/1950).

LICKSKILLET SCHOOL
(No. 5, New Salem Twp.; No. 85)

The first school in this neighborhood was Reedyville School located on the NE corner of Sec. 22. According to Clarke this was a log cabin that was moved in 1855 from Fulton County (Clarke, 419). The log cabin lasted only two years (1885 History, 924), and was replaced by a frame structure on land deeded by George Swango in 1859 (Deeds: 7/73). The 1871 atlas shows this school on the NE corner of Sec. 21, where it is also shown in 1876. The 1881 school redistricting replaced the original Reedyville School district with two schools. One was built in 1881 on the NW quarter of the SW quarter of Sec. 22, and the other was built in 1884 on the SW quarter of Sec. 15, just east of Adair. The school on Sec. 22 became known as "Lickskillet," so named because after the district was subdivided Adair got most children and "left only a few for this area, making them feel they only received the lickings of the skillet" (1976 History, 38). The school is last shown on the 1922 county plat. It must have ceased to exist between 1922 and 1926 when it was not included in the listing of McDonough County schools (MDJ, 8/26/1926, p.5), but no deeds could be found to verify the closing date.

LINN GROVE

See Lynn Grove.

LITCHFIELD SCHOOL
(No. 5, Chalmers Twp.; No. 105)

Located on the NW corner of Sec. 22, this school is first shown in the 1871 atlas on land belonging to Joseph Litchfield. A land gift from Thomas J. Beard in 1867 (Deeds: 51 378) was probably the building date. The school remained in this location throughout its existence, but in the early 1900s it was also known as Ritter School after Samuel Ritter whose land was located on the 1913 map just kitty corner from the school. The building and the grounds were sold off in 1949 (Deeds: 206/14).

LITTLE CREEK (Blandinsville Twp.)

This stream flows west through sections 27, 33, 32, and 31 to empty into the La Harpe Creek in Fountain Green Twp. in Hancock County.

LITTLE CREEK (Sciota and Walnut Grove townships)

Starting in Sec. 14 of Sciota Twp., this stream flows east to joins the East Fork La Moine River in Sec. 8 of Walnut Grove Twp.

LITTLE SCOTLAND

See Scotland Township.

LIZDEN CEMETERY

See Mound Methodist Cemetery.

LOCUST GROVE SCHOOL
(No. 2, Walnut Grove Twp.; No. 11)

This district was organized in 1863 and the building erected in 1864 on the SE corner of Sec. 4 (Clarke, 426), where it is shown on all county maps. An 1879 land deed from William Tracy transferred land ownership to school trustees (Deeds: 51/101), and a 1949 deed from the trustees marked the closing due to consolidation into the Blandinsville-Sciota School District No. 175 (Deeds: 85/719). The school was always known by this name.

Locust is a native tree cultivated for its beauty, honey production and tough wood.

See also Hickory Grove School.

LOGAN SCHOOL

See Center School (Sciota Twp.).

LOGAN BURIAL GROUNDS

See New Hope Cemetery.

LOMBARD SCHOOL
(No. 3, Sciota Twp.; No. 22)

In 1867 the old Union District No. 2 was split into districts No. 3 and No. 4, the latter called "Muddy Lane" (Clarke, 430). The schoolhouse, which in 1861 was located on the NW corner of Sec. 17, was moved to the NW corner of Sec. 8 on land purchased from David Sherbine in 1872 (Deeds: 35/78). The school remained in this location until 1947 when it consolidated into the Blandinsville-Sciota District # 175. The grounds were sold off in 1950 (Deeds: 213/227).

"Lombard" first appeared on the 1929 map. The name probably refers to Lombardy poplars, a variety of landscaping trees.

See also Union districts (Sciota Twp.).

LONG NINE SCHOOL
(No. 8, Chalmers Twp.; No. 108)

This school was established in 1866 on the NE quarter of Sec. 33 (Clarke, 428) on land donated by R.S. Horrell (Deeds: 18/368). It is shown in this location on all but the 1893 map. The school was known by this name throughout its existence. It was part of the Long Nine Neighborhood, a name that persisted into the mid 1920s. The school was also called "Sim Strader School" after Simeon Strader, an early school director and a nearby land owner. The grounds were sold off in 1950 (Deeds: 274/44).

The name "Long Nine" comes from a group of influential Illinois lawmakers, one of whom was Abraham Lincoln. The group was instrumental in relocating the state capitol from Vandalia to Springfield. It is said that all members of this elite group were tall men.

LOST GROVE CREEK

This creek originates south of Bushnell and flows east through sections 34, 35, and 36 of Bushnell Twp. to join Shaw Creek in Sec. 30 of Lee Twp. in Fulton County. Another branch of the creek flows through sections 27 and 26. The origin of the name is not known.

LOST TOWNSHIP

This name, found only once (Clarke, 588), was probably used for Walnut Grove Township. It commemorates an early incident, in which a small boy wandered off and was found after four days of searching in the densely wooded northeastern part of the township

LOUISVILLE

Sangamo Journal for the 25th of February, 1847 (p.2;2) carried a note that on Feb. 16, 1847 the Illinois House passed a bill "to vacate part of the town plat of Louisville, McDonough County." No other reference to this name was found.

LOWER CEMETERY

This cemetery is located on private land on the south side of the SE quarter of Sec. 23 in Colchester Twp. The land was purchased by the Lower family in 1840. The earliest graves date back to the 1850s, being that of the wife and daughter of John J. Lower. The cemetery is shown only on the 1893 and the 1913 maps of the county. The name of the cemetery is all that remains of the "Lower Neighborhood," which, according to the 1885 history, had a school house as early as 1838, and which retained its name well into the 20th century. The cemetery is sometimes called Colchester South Cemetery.

The 1974 USGS map mistakenly shows "Lower" cemetery on the NE quarter of Sec. 26 in Colchester Twp. No cemetery is known here.

LOWER RAPIDS

Lower Rapids is not a name in the county, but it appears often in the early road records. It refers to the Des Moine Rapids of the Mississippi River. The head of the Lower Rapids was Commerce, later Nauvoo, and the foot of the rapids was Warsaw. Major early roads led to these important river crossings.

See also Upper Rapids.

LOWER RAPIDS ROAD

See Rapids Road.

LUCE CITY SPRING

North Vishnu Springs, the official name of an addition to Vishnu, was located on the SE quarter of Sec. 7 in Tennessee Twp. It was also known as "Luce City," because it was platted by Dr. Isaac Luce in 1890, and as "Loose City" in reference to the consumption of alcohol in the otherwise dry county (Hallwas, 1984, 123-124). With a mineral spring located just east of the addition, the place was also called Luce City Springs, as found on the 1892 marriage license of Joseph D. Carson and Sena Jarvis, both from Tennessee Twp. (Marriages: 6/47, 59).

LUTHERAN CHURCH IN CHALMERS TOWNSHIP

See Salem Church.

LYNN CENTER CEMETERY

See Lynn Grove Cemetery.

LYNN GROVE

This settlement seems to have started in the 1840s when Abner Walker arrived there from the Macomb Twp. and Aaron Snodgrass created artificial lakes (1885 History, 105, 107). Land deed records show the neighborhood on the NE quarter of Sec. 14 in Walnut Grove Twp., and the 1893 and the 1913 atlases show an impounded stream. Judging from the locations of the school, the church and the cemetery, this settlement was widely dispersed.

"Lynn" is an obsolete form of "linn," chiefly of Scottish origin. The word means torrent running over rocks, a ravine, or a lynn or linden tree, the latter probably the reason for the name. The Walker family was Scottish, and they came to McDonough County via the Irish Grove and the McClarey Grove settlements, thus probably influencing the choice of "Grove" as part of the name for their new home.

LYNN GROVE CEMETERY

This cemetery is on the NW corner of the NE quarter of Sec. 23 in Walnut Grove Twp. It is also known as Hageman Graveyard, Lantz Cemetery, or Lynn Center Cemetery. Jesse Hageman donated the land in 1868 (Deeds: 27/146), and the earliest graves are those of the Hageman and Lantz families. The cemetery is shown on all county maps starting in 1871.

LYNN GROVE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

Also called "Lynn Grove Chapel," this congregation organized in 1861 and built their sanctuary in 1868 on the NW quarter of Sec 24 in Walnut Grove Twp, on land donated in 1870 by Jesse Hageman (Deeds: 30/129). The church ceased to exist prior to 1937, when the grounds were sold (Deeds: 171/322).

LYNN GROVE SCHOOL
(No. 6, Walnut Grove Twp.; No. 16)

This school was established in 1863 on the NW corner of Sec. 24, on land owned by William Hageman. No land deeds could be found. It closed in 1947 when it consolidated with School District No. 4.

LYNN POST OFFICE

See Walnut Grove Post Office.

M

M. I. & L. RAILROAD

See Macomb, Industry and Littleton Railroad.

MACOMB

The town of Macomb started as "Washington" when in June of 1830 it was proclaimed the "seat of justice" of McDonough County. It has remained the county seat until the present. The original plat of the town, dated 1831, is located on the SW quarter of Sec. 31 in Macomb Township (Deeds: A/16-17). Because of mistakes in the original survey a new plat was entered by James W. Brattle on Dec. 13, 1834 (Plats: 3/41), and it is this plat that is now in force. Later additions have extended the boundaries of the town so that now the incorporated area covers several square miles in four townships, centering on the original plat. Like numerous Midwestern towns, Macomb was, by design, planned to be in the center of the county, so as to be equally accessible to all county residents.

The original name "Washington" remained in use only until December of 1830 at which time it was changed to McComb. This form of the name lasted until September of 1831 when the present spelling was adopted. The old form of the name persisted, however, and even in 1836 the official plat of the town carried the name "McComb." The town was named after General Alexander Macomb, the commander of American forces during the War of 1812 and later the commander-in-chief of the army. A monument to General Macomb is located in Macomb's Chandler Park.

MACOMB AND WESTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD

See Macomb, Industry and Littleton Railroad

MACOMB COUNTRY ESTATES

This is a Macomb subdivision located on the southwest part of Sec. 27 in Emmet Twp.

MACOMB DISTRICT CAMP MEETING ASSOCIATION

See Spring Creek Camp.

MACOMB, INDUSTRY AND LITTLETON RAILROAD

This railroad operated sporadically from 1903 to 1932. The tracks ran south from the western edge of Macomb through Sec. 1 of Chalmers Twp. and then along the township line between Chalmers and Scotland and Bethel and Industry townships to the SE corner of Sec. 12 in Bethel Twp. From here the tracks led east along the south border of sections 7, 8, and 9 of Industry Twp. then turned south through the middle of Sec. 22 crossing Carter Creek in Sec. 27, and continued south to the county line between sections 33 and 34. In absence of hard roads, this railroad served as a freight line for farm products, but it also carried local passenger traffic.

In later years of operation the line was known as Macomb and Western Illinois Railroad.

MACOMB POST OFFICE

This post office was established on November 4, 1831, with James M. Campbell as the first postmaster. Over the years the Macomb Post Office took over the functions of several smaller post offices in the county.

MACOMB TOWNSHIP

Congressional Township 6North, Range 2West of the 4th Principal Meridian was first settled in 1830-1831 by James Fulton, Silas Hamilton, Alexander Harris and George Miller. When county commissioners in 1857 reorganized the administrative structure of the county, they gave each township a distinct name. Macomb Township was named for the city of Macomb.

MAGUIRE or MCGUIRE SCHOOL (No. 9, Macomb Twp.; No. 64)

This school, originally known as Harmony, was built in 1863 on the SE quarter of Sec. 29 (Clarke, 426) on land deeded in 1864 by Theodore D. Knapp (Deeds: 13/307). It is not known when the name changed to Maguire, but the school was surrounded by Maguire land

holdings and the name persisted until its closing. The grounds were sold off in 1952 (Deeds: 206/480).

MAPLE GROVE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

See Guy Chapel.

MAPLE GROVE SCHOOL
(No. 4, Bushnell Twp.; No. 153)

The earliest record of this school is an 1865 deed from John M. Owens (Deeds: 17/205). After reorganization into a union district, another school building was built in 1875. Both buildings were located on the NE corner of Sec. 19 (Clarke, 423) where they are shown on maps from 1871 on. In 1947 Maple Grove School consolidated into Maple Hill School. The grounds were sold off in 1958 (Deeds: 215/616).

MAPLE GROVE SCHOOL (Emmet Twp.)

See Oak Grove School (Emmet Twp.)

MAPLE GROVE SCHOOL
(No. 2, Scotland Twp.; No. 91)

This school was established in 1856 and was first located on a knoll called Mount Nebo (Clarke, 423), but the building was soon moved one mile east to the SE corner of Sec. 4, onto land deeded in 1869 by John Barkley (Deeds: 27/245). The school is shown in this location on all maps except the 1919 USGS map, where it appears just across the section line on the NE corner of Sec. 9 and the NW corner of Sec. 10, on land, which William Erwin deeded to trustees in 1869 (Deeds: 27/246). The 1940 location of the school was again in Sec. 4. The school was consolidated into the Scotland District No. 94 in March of 1947. It was sometimes called "Swamp Schoolhouse."

See also Mount Nebo.

MAPLE HILL FREE-WILL BAPTIST CHURCH

This congregation organized in 1875 and met in the Maple Hill School House (Clarke, 572). The church was not listed in the 1885 history of the county, so its existence was probably a short one. It does not appear that a separate church sanctuary was ever built.

See also Maple Hill School.

MAPLE HILL SCHOOL
(No. 1, Bushnell Twp.; No. 4; No. 206)

A land gift by Levi S. Scott in 1857 (Deeds: 55/286) is probably the starting date for this school located on the SE corner of Sec. 26. But the school is shown in this location only from 1893 on. It was also known as Tainter School (1976 History, 19), because it was the place of worship for the Maple Hill Free-Will Baptist Church with Benjamin Tainter as deacon. In 1947 Maple Hill became the school building for the Consolidated School District No. 4 which included Maple Grove, Bird, Number 5, and Lynn Grove schools. The grounds were sold off in 1957 (Deeds: 215/503).

See also Union districts (Bushnell and Prairie City townships).

MARIPOSA POST OFFICE

This post office opened on October 29, 1857 and discontinued operation on August 17, 1858. The postmaster was William Knowles, who at the time owned land on the NE quarter of Sec. 5 of Industry Twp. which he acquired from John M. Walker. This post office is the successor to the Walker's Grove P. O.

"Mariposa" is Spanish for butterfly. It is a name used for a river, a county, and a town in California, but there is no explanation for this name in McDonough County, unless to indicate a pleasant location or some personal connection with California.

See also Walker's Grove Post Office.

MARTIN SCHOOL (Hire Twp.)

See Argyle School.

MARTIN SCHOOL
(No. 4, Tennessee Twp.; No. 112)

This school was originally known as Prentiss School and was located on the NW

corner of Sec. 5, on land owned by Prentiss family. The school was built in 1838 and remained in that location until 1857. At that time a new building was erected on the SE corner of the NW quarter of the SW quarter of Sec. 5. The school was renamed Martin after Reuben Martin on whose land it was situated. No deeds could be found to confirm the above dates and locations.

See also Friendship Church.

MATHEWS CEMETERY

See Archer-Bethel Cemetery.

MCCORD CEMETERY

See Atkinson Cemetery.

MCDONALD'S or MCDONALD & CO. MILL

This mill seems to have been the successor to the James Clarke's Mill. The mill is mentioned several times by the County Commissioners, the first time in 1832 (Commissioners: A/82). It was located on the East Fork La Moine River "within one mile of the Town of Macomb, where the road [Macomb-Carthage] crossed the Creek." The mill was above the crossing. According to Alex Holmes it was located on Milt McDonald's land and ceased operation prior to 1853 (MDJ, April 3, 1925, p.6). It was also called Baker and McDonald's Mill, McDonald & Baker's Mill, and McDonald & Archers Mill. An 1835 deed and an 1838 deed confirm William McDonald as grantee for the SW quarter of Sec. 33 in Emmet Twp. (Deeds: B/96 and E/542). The 1861 map shows McDonald land holdings on the east half of the SW quarter and J.H. Baker holdings on the west half of the SW quarter of Sec. 33.

See also James Clarke's Mill and Rice's Mill.

MCDONOUGH COLLEGE

Hills Grove Seminary and McDonough College were the earliest institutions of higher learning in the county. The College was chartered by the Illinois General Assembly in 1836 and the building was built by the Schuyler Presbytery in 1837. It was located in Macomb and lasted until 1855. It opened again in 1867 and operated under many names until the 1910s.

MCDONOUGH COUNTY

McDonough County was established on the 25th of January 1826 by splintering off from Pike County. Administratively it remained attached to Schuyler County until 1830, at which time there were enough residents to form their own county government. The county was governed by County Commissioners Court from 1830 to 1849, by County Court from 1849 to 1857, and by County Board of Supervisors from 1857 on. Township government was established on November 4, 1856.

The borders of the county run west from the 4th Principal Meridian on the line between townships 3 and 4North to the line between ranges 4 and 5West. From here the border runs north along the range line to the line between townships 7 and 8North, thence east along the township line to the 4th Principal Meridian, and then south by the Meridian to the beginning. The county has 582 square miles and is divided into 16 congressional townships, but 18 administrative townships.

The county is predominantly upland prairie in the northern and eastern areas but exhibits considerable relief along stream banks in western and southern townships. The highest elevation is 790 feet above sea level on sections 4, 5 and 6 in Sciota Township, and the lowest elevation is 490 feet along the La Moine River bottom in Section 34 of Lamoine Township. Except for a few small creeks on the eastern edge, the entire county is drained by the La Moine River, a tributary of the Illinois River in Schuyler County. The earliest white settlement in the county was on the forested sections of present Industry Township.

The name is after Commodore Thomas Macdonough, a hero of the Battle of Plattsburgh on Lake Champlain during the War of 1812. A monument to Commodore Macdonough is located in Macomb's Chandler Park.

MCDONOUGH'S MILL

This was a mill on the East Fork La Moine River, on the SW quarter of Sec. 17 and the adjoining SE quarter of Sec. 18 in Tennessee Twp. It is first mentioned by this name in 1836 (Commissioners: A/258) and again in 1846 (Commissioners: B/364). In 1836 the commissioners authorized that taxes be used to

build a bridge "over Crooked Creek at McDonough's Mill" and in 1846 they again ask that a bridge be built over Crooked Creek "where the road crosses at McDonough's mill." No mill or road is shown in this location on the 1861 map, but a road is prominent on the 1871 and later maps. The mill belonged to Peter and William McDonough. Peter McDonough transacted land on the SE quarter of the SW quarter of Sec. 17 in 1845 (Deeds: K/367).

Another mill also on the SW quarter of Sec. 17 in Tennessee Twp. was Graves Mill. Mentioned in 1838, this mill was located in the center of the SW quarter of Section 17 in Tennessee Twp., "where the road crosses the creek" [i.e. East Fork La Moine River] (Commissioners: B/1). By December of 1856 the mill was called "Graves Old Mill." Graves and McDonough's mills may have been a mill started by McDonough and taken over by Grave but this could not be confirmed. Land deed records for this quarter section do not show any Grave ownership, so Grave could have been the miller. Mills were commonly called by the name of the operator.

MCGAUGHEY SCHOOL
(No. 6, Industry Twp.; No. 141)

This was one of the earliest schools in the county, dating back to 1834. All maps of the county show it on the SE corner of Sec. 4 on land owned by William C. McKamy, the name by which the school was sometimes known. No land deed, however, could be located. Clarke calls this school District No. 6, and says that it was organized in 1860, but that must have happened after districts reorganized. The 1885 history of the county places the schoolhouse on Sec. 9, but again no land deed could be found to confirm the location. The school consolidated into the Industry School District No. 165 in 1950 and the building and grounds were sold the same year (Adair W. B., 12/21/1950; Deeds: 206/320).

The name McGaughey is for John G. McGaughey, the father of many children and a landowner on the NE quarter of Sec. 9, just across the section line from the McKamy land. Both McKamy and McGaughey were school directors.

MCGINNIS CEMETERY

See Old St. Paul's Cemetery.

MCKAM(E)Y SCHOOL

See McGaughey School.

MCKEE SCHOOL (Emmet Twp.)

See Bagby School.

MCKEE SCHOOL (Macomb Twp.)

See Prairie Hill School.

MCMAHILL BURYING GROUNDS

This is a private burial plot on the NE quarter of Sec. 11 in Walnut Grove Twp., on land that in the 1870s and the 1880s was owned by James and George W. McMahill.

MCNAIR SCHOOL
(No. 4, Scotland Twp.; No. 93)

This school was built in 1857 on the NW corner of Sec. 20, on land deeded by Henry Compton (Mortgages: H/384). A new school was built in 1883 in the same location on land deeded by Nancy Walker (Deeds 47/595). The school site is shown on all maps from 1861 on. The school consolidated into the Scotland School District # 94 in March of 1947 and the grounds were sold off in 1952 (Deeds: 206/496).

The name comes from Robert McNair, a landowner just west from the school site, and also one of the school directors.

MEADOWBROOK

This is a Macomb subdivision located on the west half of the NW quarter of Sec. 35 in Emmet Twp.

MELWOOD ESTATES

This is a Macomb subdivision located on Spring Lake, on the NW quarter of Sec. 15 in Emmet Twp.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH
(Chalmers Twp.)

See Salem Church.

MIDDLE RIDGE

The upland prairies of much of McDonough County came into existence when the original Galesburg Plain of glacial origin

was drained by streams, which created the present parallel ridge and valley formations. The high ground, which stretches from northeast to southwest, between Troublesome Creek and Camp Creek is called Middle Ridge. The ridge runs through central Scotland, southeast Chalmers, and northwest Bethel townships. It served as a major travel route between Galesburg and Quincy. The route crossed the La Moine River on Sec. 21 in Lamoine Twp. Middletown, the early name of Fandon, is located on the north side of the ridge in Chalmers Twp.

MIDDLETOWN

See Edmonson's Prairie and Fandon.

MIDLAND SCHOOL
(No. 1, Tennessee Twp.; No. 199)

An early school in this vicinity was located on the SE quarter of Sec. 20 (Clarke, 431) on land deeded in 1844 by Catharine McDonough (Mortgages: B/428). After districts reorganized in 1868 the school was located on the north side of the SW quarter of Sec. 21, on Larkin C. Bacon's land (Deeds: 25/482) and is shown here in 1871. It had several names. In the 1885 report by the county superintendent it was called "brick" (MDJ, 12/10/1885). On the USGS map for 1913 it was "Tennessee." But later maps call it Midland. It is not known when Midland School split into Midland and Hillsgrove, both in District No. 199. The grounds passed into private hands in 1950 (Deeds: 207/126). The name probably derived from the school's location in the middle of the district.

See also Hillsgrove School.

MILAN

See Good Hope.

MILER GRAVESITE

Martha Miler, a member of a wagon train traveling through the county, died in 1840 near Fandon and was buried northwest of town, on the SW quarter of Sec. 32 in Chalmers Twp. (Cemeteries, 5/40). The site is marked only on the latest USGS maps. It is a well-preserved monument on the side of the road.

MILES CEMETERY

This cemetery is located on the NE quarter of Sec. 23 in Eldorado Twp. It is a family graveyard of the Martin Miles family and is now located on private land even though Martin Miles in 1879, shortly after the death of his wife, donated land to the county "for a burying ground for the use of the neighborhood" (Deeds: 45/433).

MILL BRANCH

This name appears only once on the 1864 plat of the SE quarter of Sec. 8 in Blandinsville Twp. (Deeds: 13/72). It is a tributary of the South Branch La Moine River.

See also Millville Cemetery.

MILL CREEK

See Sugar Creek.

MILLER'S BRANCH

This stream, a tributary of the East Fork La Moine River, originates on Sec. 27 of Macomb Twp. and flows east and north through sections 23 and 14. The stream is named for George Miller, who owned land on Sec. 23. Miller, a mason by trade, built the second courthouse in Macomb. He was an influential early settler who became a Mormon bishop and left the county for Utah.

MILLS

Water-, horse-, and steam-powered mills were an important part of the county economy in the 19th and the early 20th centuries. County commissioners platted roads so as to make mills readily accessible, and county maps show the location of the most important ones. They ground flour - primarily corn - and sawed lumber. A mill often served both purposes. Water-generated mills had fixed locations. Their placement depended on favorable river banks and reliable water flow, and they involved considerable infrastructure. The damming of creeks and the resulting flooding required approval and licensing by county commissioners.

Horse-powered and steam mills were used predominantly for sawing lumber and were moved to locations where logging took place. These mills appear in different locations at

different times and often are not identified by specific names.

The millers and mills listed below are in chronological order, but many are mentioned with insufficient information to positively identify their locations. The better known ones are entered separately by name.

In 1832 H. Hawkins was granted permission to build a mill on Sec. 30 of Macomb Twp. [present location of Macomb's Glenwood Park] (Commissioners, A/90). Neremiah Hurd and Isaak Neece applied for permission to erect a dam and mill in 1835. David Chrisman applied for permission to build mill and dam in 1838 (Commissioners, B/1), possibly on the NW quarter of the SW quarter of Sec. 19 in Industry Twp. Thomas Fisher had a saw and gristmill in Hire Twp. around 1844 (1885 History, 644). The U.S. Census, 1850. State of Illinois Products of Industry lists three water mills, four steam mills and six horse mills. The three water mills were the Pleasant Valley Mill and the Lamoine Mills which ground flour and the Robert Bean Mill which sawed lumber. According to the census, Moon and Martin operated a steam flour mill, Harper Brothers sawed lumber with steam, and Stephen Gilliham, D. Runkle, Dunsworth Mathews, G. M. Gelloyd, and Hyram Latrum sawed lumber with horse power (Products of Industry). The 1850 U.S. Census of population lists millers: A. Sidney Bonham, William Hammer, Joseph Carmack, Archibold R. Nichlus, Robert R. Bean, John Rurk, Thomas Kennedy, and James Hagan. The 1855 Illinois Census lists Samuel Farr operating a steam sawmill in Macomb Twp. The 1860 U.S. Census on Population lists John Foster as miller in Tennessee Twp. with post-office address in Colchester, William Provine also in Tennessee Twp. with post-office address in Tennessee, B. Camp in Chalmers Twp. with post-office address in Macomb, Joseph Simpkin with post office address in Colchester, and Andrew Crawford with post office address in Middleton. The 1865 Illinois Census lists O. Young operating a sawmill and A. Foster operating a trimming mill both in Tennessee Twp., J.R. Nichols operating a grist and saw mill in Lamoine Twp., and Robert Saffle operating a saw mill in Chalmers Twp. The 1871 atlas lists S.M. Rulerts on Sec. 8 in Blandinsville Twp., David Newell on Sec. 17 in Emmet Twp, Samuel Purdum on Sec. 25 in Lamoine Twp., William J. Merritt in Bardolph, and John R. Nichols on Sec. 21 in Tennessee Twp.

By 1870s flour mills increasingly operated within towns and villages and were powered by steam. Saw mills, however, were still located near timber. Chester Stocking set up a steam saw mill near where Clarke's saw mill used to operate (MJ 1/12/1905).

Some mills could not be identified at all. A mill and "sawmill" is shown from 1861 to 1876 on the NW corner of the SE quarter of Sec. 6 in Tennessee Twp. on Cedar Creek and a "Saw and gristmill" is shown in 1861 on the NE quarter of Sec. 22 in Tennessee Twp. just east of Tennessee.

See also Bacon Mill, Clarke's Sawmill, Eyre's Sawmill, Hagan's Sawmill, Hammer Mill, Harlan Horse Mill, Hopper's Mill, Hummer's Mill, James Clarke's Mill, Lamoine Mills, Langford's House Mill, McDonough's Mill, McDonald's Mill, Newell's Mill, Phelps Mill, Pleasant Valley Mills, Provine Mill, Purdum Sawmill, Rice's Mill, Sears Sawmill, Vance's Mill, and Wilson's Mill.

MILLVILLE CEMETERY

This cemetery, whose name indicates a settlement, was supposed to have been located on Sec. 8 in Blandinsville Twp. and is shown on the 1861 map as a small cluster of buildings around a mill. The mill probably started in 1845 when D. Seybold purchased two acres on the NE corner of the SW quarter of Sec. 8 in Blandinsville Twp (Deeds: 15 176). The 1850 Census lists Seybold as "sawyer of logs," and this is confirmed in 1856 when Dolton Seybold is said to have owned a "steam mill" (RSR, 175). In 1855 Dotson (sic) Seybold offered his mill for sale (MJ, 4 13 1855, p.4). The mill was a saw- and gristmill run by steam, having attached to it "a wool and carding machine." An 1864 plat of the SE quarter of Sec. 8 shows Dolton Seybold as the owner of a property on the NW corner, but in the 1871 atlas the mill is located on the NE corner of the SW quarter and S.M. Rulerts is listed as miller on Sec. 8 in Blandinsville Twp.

MINE RIVER

See La Moine River.

MINERAL SPRINGS

There were at least two known mineral springs in the county, one at Vishnu Springs, and the other on the Orrin Peck farm on the SE quarter of Sec. 21 in Chalmers Twp. Both locations were developed by their owners to serve as health and recreation sites and flourished in the 1880's, when it was fashionable to drink mineral waters in order to cure diseases. Peck Springs were supposed to cure "Bright's disease ... and every curable ailment" (1885 History, 819). Peck Springs was never shown on any map and there is no later mention of it.

See also Vishnu.

MISSISSIPPI & WABASH VALLEY R.R.

See Toledo, Peoria, and Western Railway.

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY HIGHWAY

According to the 1923 Illinois Official Auto Trails Map this was the name for the hard road from Beardstown to Burlington. The road went by way of Rushville, Littleton, Industry, Macomb, Good Hope, and Roseville. The trail was identified by a rectangle divided into three horizontal stripes, two white and an orange in the middle with letters: M V H.

See also Abe Lincoln Trail, Cannonball Trail, and National White Way.

MONTEE CEMETERY

See Pioneer Cemetery.

MONTICELLO

A settlement by this name is shown on Colton's map for 1839 and several other maps in the 1860s as located on the SE quarter of Sec. 4 in Eldorado Township. The site, later the location of the Nevada School, belonged to Joab Mershon, a member of a large and prosperous Quaker family from Pennsylvania which settled in Vermont, Illinois. No town plat and no reason for this name could be found. The name is probably after Monticello, the famous home of Thomas Jefferson.

MOORE CEMETERY (Eldorado Twp.)

See Dailey Cemetery.

MOORE CEMETERY (Colchester Twp.)

This cemetery is located on the NE quarter of Sec. 14, just west of Colchester, where it is shown on county maps from 1871 on. The cemetery was named for Mary Moore, whose second husband, Schuyler B. Moore, was buried there in 1848, only five years after his marriage to Mary. The 1850 census lists Mary as head of household, 39 years old, and having seven children. Twice widowed, she must have commanded great respect to have had the cemetery named after her. She was also buried there in 1863.

The cemetery is sometimes called Old Colchester or Widow Moore Cemetery.

MOUND CHAPEL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

This congregation organized in 1854 and met in private homes and in the "Old Sixteen" schoolhouse until 1869, at which time it built a sanctuary on the SW corner of the NW quarter of Sec. 22 in Mound Twp. (1885 History, 460) on land deeded in 1866 by Arthur J. Fleming to the "M. E. Church at what is known as Dyer Appointment" (Deeds: 29/250). All county maps show the church in this location from 1871 to 1913. The building stood until the early 1920s when it was destroyed by a tornado (Harris, M.). The church was rebuilt, but was sold off in 1942.

MOUND CHAPEL CEMETERY or MOUND CHAPEL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH CEMETERY

See Mound Methodist Cemetery.

MOUND CHRISTIAN CHURCH

This congregation organized in 1857 and met in school houses until 1864 when a sanctuary was built on the NW corner of the NE quarter of Sec. 26 in Mound Twp., where it is shown on the 1871 map. The gift of land from James Langford, however, was not executed until 1879 (Deeds: 51/212). In 1888 the church was moved to New Philadelphia and renamed Philadelphia Christian Church (Peter, 173).

MOUND METHODIST CEMETERY

This cemetery is located on the NW quarter of Sec. 22 in Mound Twp. on land which Andrew J. Fleming deeded in 1875 to the Mound Chapel M. E. Church for the purpose of laying out a cemetery (Deeds: 47/471). An 1874 plat, called "Mound Chapel Methodist Episcopal Church Cemetery," is shown in Plat Records (Plats: 2/5). The cemetery is sometimes called Lizden Cemetery. Fleming wife's name was Eliza. It is not known whether this influenced the otherwise unexplainable alternate name.

MOUND METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

See Pleasant Mound Methodist Episcopal Church.

MOUND SCHOOL
(No. 3, Mound Twp.; No. 75)

This school might have started in 1851 with a deed from Job Combs for the NW corner of the SW quarter of Sec. 13 (Deeds: Q/303). The school is shown in this location from 1861 through 1919. Clarke's history calls this district "White Hall" (Clarke, 419). White Hall schoolhouse is known to have served as a meeting place for the Mound United Brethren Church. The school consolidated into the Sperry District No. 71 in June of 1946 and the grounds were sold in 1948 (Deeds: 190/572).

MOUND TOWN HALL

This town hall was located on the SE corner of the NE quarter of Sec. 21. It is shown on maps from 1893 to 1913.

MOUND TOWNSHIP

This is Congressional Township 6North, Range 1West of the 4th Principal Meridian. The township was first settled in 1832 on Section 18. The earliest settlers were Joseph Smith, the Kepple family, Durham Creel, and Edward Dyer.

The township was named for the elevation on the SE quarter of Sec. 14, which is clearly visible from all directions. The mound is of glacial origin. It is part of glacial moraines which trend north south through the eastern margins of the county. The mound was known as Dyer's Mound, because it was the site of Edward Dyer's homestead.

MOUND UNITED BRETHREN CEMETERY

See Upper Mound Cemetery.

MOUND UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH

This church, like the cemetery located nearby, has been known by several names. An 1867 land deed from James Lemaster (Deeds: 25/429) was issued to the Church of the United Brethren in Christ. Other names used over the years were Dyer Church, after the Dyer family, High Mound, Upper Mound, and finally Mound United Brethren Church (MDJ 9/19/1898, p.3). The congregation organized in the 1860's and first met in White Hall, the early name of Mound School. The sanctuary built in 1868 on the NW corner of the SE quarter of Sec. 14, in Mound Twp., is shown on all county maps from 1871 to 1919. In 1930 the congregation moved to New Philadelphia, changed its name in 1954 to New Philadelphia Evangelical United Brethren Church, and in 1968 to New Philadelphia United Methodist Church.

See also Mound School.

MOUNT AUBURN CEMETERY

Mount Auburn is the present cemetery for the town of Colchester. It is located on the NW corner of the SE quarter of Sec. 12 in Colchester Twp. It started with a 10-acre deed in 1881 (Deeds: 46/592), and an 1882 plat (Plats: 2/79). The first burial was in 1885 (Moon, 28). Mount Auburn replaced Moore Cemetery as Colchester's main cemetery. According to Moon, the name was chosen among several votes placed into a hat. It is possible that the name was suggested because of the famous Mt. Auburn Cemetery in Cambridge, Massachusetts, which was the first park-like cemetery in the country. The Colchester cemetery had a picket fence and an arched entrance and was proudly featured on post cards. It is the final resting place of the coal mining leader James Roberts and locally famous bootlegger Kelly Wagle.

"Auburn" was a name popularized by Oliver Goldsmith in his 1770 poem, "The Deserted Village," which starts with "Sweet

Auburn, loveliest village of the plane...." The word originally meant "whitish," but has increasingly meant reddish-brown. "Mount" is a poetic form of Mound.

MT. CARMEL or MT. CARMEL SKI LODGE

This was a locally-known ski resort located in Colchester Township on the south end of the line between sections 25 and 26. It featured a long slope, a tow rope, and a family operated ski lodge. The lodge opened in 1964 and closed in 1978. The name comes from Mt. Carmel Church which stood nearby (MJ 1/16/2005, p.1).

MOUNT CARMEL CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

This church was located on the north side of the NW quarter of Sec. 36 in Colchester Twp. on land deeded by Samuel Copland in 1892 (Deeds: 71/509). Apparently there was an early church built in 1852 by the same people who built the Bersheba Church (1992 History, 530), but no records of this church have survived. The 1892 deed from Samuel Copland was probably the starting date for the new sanctuary. The church is shown in the 1893 atlas and as late as 1922. Church records exist up to 1928. It is not known when it ceased to function.

Mt. Carmel is a religious commendatory name after the Biblical mountain in Israel, famous for its caves which housed Christian hermits.

MT. HOLLY SCHOOL

See Holly Hill School.

MOUNT NEBO

This is a knoll on the SW quarter of Sec. 4 in Scotland Twp. The knoll forms a high ground between tributaries of the Troublesome Creek. Steep ravines to the east, west and south intensify the otherwise slight elevation of the mound.

In the Bible, Mount Nebo is the mountain from which Moses saw the promised land. The name is used for land features and habitations. The view from the mound might have affected the name.

See also Maple Grove School (Scotland Twp.).

MT. PISGAH EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH

Mt. Pisgah Congregation organized in 1871 and met in the Jerusalem Church until 1875 when it moved to Macomb and was renamed Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church (Peter, 116). It seems that prior to the move to Macomb the church was also known as German Lutheran Church of Macomb Township.

Pisgah is the mountain range in Israel of which Mt. Nebo is the highest peak.

MOUNT PLEASANT SCHOOL
(No. 3, Blandinsville Twp.; No. 33)

This school was erected in 1855 on the SE corner of Sec. 18 and the NE corner of the NE quarter of Sec. 19 on land donated in 1858 by Adonijah Hungate and John Duncan (Deeds: 5/257). It is shown in this location on all county maps starting in 1861. The school was already known by this name to Clarke (p. 433). It closed in 1955 when the land was sold by trustees (Deeds: 215/318).

MOUNT PLEASANT SCHOOL
(Macomb Twp.)

See Crabb School.

MOUNT SOLON METHODIST CHURCH

See Greenwood Church.

MOUNT SOLON or MOUNT SOLAN SCHOOL
(No. 2, Macomb Twp.; No. 61)

This school seems to have started in 1855 as "Collins School" in District No. 7 (1885 History, 997). There is also reference to Collins School as the first meeting place of the Jerusalem Church (1885 History, 487). The building was probably located on the NW quarter of Sec. 11, where Joseph Collins had extensive land holdings. Mount Solon School, built probably in 1866 after school district reorganized (Clarke, 424), was located on the NE quarter of Sec. 10 where it appears on all maps from 1871 on. In 1898 Levi Shriner apparently added to the school grounds by leasing land just south of the NW quarter

(Miscellaneous: 2/473). The school operated until 1948 when it consolidated with the Bardolph Grade School (Jerusalem, 39). The lease was terminated in 1949 (Miscellaneous: 22/159) and the land passed back into private hands in 1950 (Adair W. B., 2/2/1950; Deeds: 198/77).

Solon was one of the Seven Sages of ancient Greece. He was a statesman and promoter of education.

See also Greenwood Church.

MT. ZION CHURCH

This Free Methodist Church in the Gin Ridge neighborhood was dedicated on July 6, 1922 on land donated in 1921 by Thomas Stoneking, and located on the SE corner of the SW quarter of Sec. 33 in Bethel Twp. (Deeds: 136/418). The church was at first non-denominational and called Siesta, after the post office in the vicinity. For financial reasons it had to declare a denomination and became Free Methodist. It ceased to function in the late 1930s (Willey). The land was sold in 1941 (Deeds: 174/442).

Mount Zion is a Biblical name for a hill in Jerusalem. The name is often used for churches.

MT. ZION SCHOOL
(No. 5, Bethel Twp.; No. 136)

This school was first located on the SE quarter of Sec. 34, where it is also shown on the 1871 map. A land deed record from Isaac Morgan is dated 1868 (Deeds: 27/503). In 1874 the school was moved to the SW corner of the SE quarter of Sec. 33, where it became a union school of McDonough and Schuyler counties, remaining in this latter location until its closure. It consolidated with the Bethel School District No. 133 in May of 1947. The building was sold in 1950 (Adair W. B., 12/21/1950), but no deeds could be found. This school was also known as Gin Ridge School.

MOURNING CEMETERY

See Friendship Cemetery.

MUD ACRE SCHOOL (No. 6, Eldorado Twp.; No. 155)

This school was built in 1872 on the SE corner of Sec. 14, but no deed could be located. The school remained in the location throughout its existence. The building was on the low-lying bank of a creek, which would explain the descriptive name. In March of 1947 the school was consolidated into the Eldorado School District # 154 and the grounds were sold in the same year (McDonough C. T., 10/23/47; Deeds: 190/464).

MUD CREEK

In 1857 the County Commissioners Court was asked to aid Walnut Grove Twp. in rebuilding two bridges, one over Mud Creek and another over "Bush" Creek (Commissioners: D/278). The 1861 map of the county shows four bridges: over "Centre Branch," another over the present North Fork of East Fork La Moine River, one bridge over "West Branch," now Short Fork, and one bridge over present Town Fork, which is not named on the map. Since Town Fork is known to have been called Brush Creek, Mud Creek must have an alternate name for the present Short Fork of the East Branch La Moine River.

See also Short Fork.

MUDDY LANE

This was the name of a settlement in Blandinsville Twp. John Regan in his Emigrant's Guide relates: "About half a mile in the timber we arrived at the house of --- Bristo, of Muddy Lane (and a muddy lane it certainly was that evening)" (Regan, 49). The year was around 1840 and the place the NE quarter of Sec. 21 in Blandinsville Twp., where Elijah Bristow settled in 1828. The name of the location is confirmed by Burr's map of 1839, Chapman's map of 1857, and Colton's map of 1868. Regan also mentions "Brother Bagly," i.e. John Bagby, as being part of the settlement - Bagby is known to have settled on the NE quarter of Sec. 9 - and he also mentions "Perkin's School, four miles distant from Bristow, and two miles through the woods from Bagby." Judging by this, the Muddy Lane settlement was situated north of Blandinsville and was rather widely dispersed. It was a

settlement centered on the intersection of the road from Nauvoo to Ellisville and from Macomb to Burlington, which are shown on Colton's map of 1839 as roads through the township.

The settlement probably derived its name from the condition of the Ellisville road. John Regan described it vividly. "The roads are nothing more than wagon tracks upon the bare soil, and the rain has made ours so soft and sticky, that we had to walk upon the grass, choosing rather to get completely wet up to the knees, than walk through a continuous mud puddle" (Regan, 48-49).

MUDDY LANE POST OFFICE

A post office by this name was established on May 27, 1837 with Elijah Bristow as postmaster. Burr's map for 1839 shows it in the middle of present Blandinsville Twp. In 1842, when it seems to have been reestablished, the postmaster was John G. Woodside, who lived on the NW quarter of Sec. 9 in Blandinsville Twp. On April 6, 1848, Muddy Lane changed its name to Bedford and relocated to Henderson County. It became Muddy Lane again on July 20, 1849 with Woodside as postmaster, and finally discontinued on May 20, 1854. It appears as late as 1864 on Schonberg's map which underscores how dated the information was on some of the maps. The post office was two miles distant from "Muddy Lane" on maps.

MUDDY LANE SCHOOL
(No. 4, Sciota Twp.; No. 23)

This district was organized in 1867 when the Union District No. 2 with schoolhouse on the NW corner of Sec. 17 as shown on the 1861 map, split into Lombard School and Muddy Lane School. The school house was built in 1867 and is shown in the 1871 atlas on the SW corner of Sec. 17 on land which J.A. Mustain gifted to the trustees in 1901 (Deeds: 92/507). An 1881 deed from Able James (Deeds: 46/266) located the school grounds on the NE corner of Sec. 19, which remained the school location until its closure in 1947 when it consolidated into the Blandinsville-Sciota District No. 175.

The name of the school, already in Clarke (p. 430), identifies it as part of the widely dispersed neighborhood of Muddy Lane.

See also Union districts (Sciota Twp.).

MULE RIDGE

The deeply incised Camp and Grindstone creeks are separated in Bethel Twp. by a narrow strip of upland extending from northeast to southwest. Like other ridges in the south-western part of the county, this ridge served as high ground upon which traffic moved in the early 19th Century, hence the name.

MURRAY GRAVESITE

A stone marking the graves of John F. and Elizabeth Murray is located on the NW quarter of Sec. 16 in Chalmers Twp. on Murray land from 1864 to 1896.

MUSTAIN CEMETERY

A single marker lists three graves, that of John and Elizabeth Mustain who died in the 1860s, and of their daughter who was buried in 1845. The marker is located at the center of the NW quarter of Sec. 16 in Blandinsville Twp.

MYRON POST OFFICE

This post office was established on Feb. 3, 1894 with Jesse B. Calvert on the SW quarter of the NW quarter of Sec. 20 in Emmet Twp. as postmaster. It closed on September 26 the same year. Macomb took over its function.

N

NATIONAL WHITE WAY

This was a hard road shown on the Illinois Official Auto Trails Map of 1923. The road went from Canton to Carthage by way of Bushnell, Bardolph, Macomb and Colchester. It was identified by a rectangle with three horizontal stripes: black, white, and black.

See also Abe Lincoln Trail, Cannonball Trail, and Mississippi Valley Highway.

NAYLOR CEMETERY NO. 1

This burial ground is located on the SW quarter of Sec. 29 in Emmet Twp. on Benjamin T. Naylor land. Burials date from 1838 on. It is not known who is buried here.

NAYLOR CEMETERY NO. 2

The small burial plot is located on the SW quarter of Sec. 33 in Emmet Twp. on James H. Bacon Land. Neither Naylor Cemetery is marked on any maps.

NEECE or NEESE CEMETERY

This cemetery started as the family graveyard for the Jesse Neece family. It is located on the NW quarter of the NW quarter of Sec. 30 in Colchester Twp. Death dates recorded on grave stones are from the 1820s to the 1920s. In 1869 J. Neece donated the grounds to McDonough County "permanently establishing a grave yard or burying ground for themselves, their heirs and their relatives" (Deeds: 29/275). The cemetery is shown on the 1893 and the 1913 atlases of the county.

NEECE'S GROVE

This was a Methodist camp meeting place around 1900. It was located on the Neece family land, two miles south of Colchester, on the NW quarter of Sec. 30 in Colchester Twp.

NEVADA SCHOOL
(No.2 Eldorado Twp.; No.151)

This school was located on the SE corner of Sec. 4. An 1861 land deed by Joab Mershon is probably the starting date (Deeds: 35/526). The school operated in this location until March of 1947 when it was consolidated into the Eldorado School District #154. The grounds were sold off in 1951 (Deeds: 206/401).

"Nevada" is Spanish for snowy. No reason is known for this naming.

NEW BARDOLPH CEMETERY

This cemetery is located on the NW corner of the NE quarter of Sec. 24 in Macomb Twp. Early burials predate 1856 when the cemetery was formally established. In 1879 McDonough County deeded the cemetery to the Village of Bardolph (Deeds: 47/116). The cemetery is still in use.

NEW BEDFORD CHRISTIAN CHURCH

This church organized in 1871 at the Aten School and built its sanctuary in 1876 on land deeded in 1880 by John S. Brooks (Deeds: 48/145). It was located on the NW corner of Sec. 7 in Walnut Grove Twp. in the Burnsville neighborhood. It is listed by Clarke (p. 530) and again in 1883 (MJ, 2/8/1883) and is shown on the 1893 atlas of the county. The church closed the same year and the building moved to Raritan (MDJ, 2/9/1893, p.5).

The name was probably given to differentiate between this and the Old Bedford Church in Blandinsville Twp. The 1885 history calls the church "New Bradford."

NEW ERA SCHOOL
(No. 9, Bethel Twp.; No.131)

A school in this vicinity is first shown in 1856 (R.S.R., 151), and on the 1861 map. It was located on the SE corner of the NE quarter of Sec. 3. When the original District No. 1 split into districts No. 1 and 9, the school appears on the NE corner of Sec. 9. In 1940 "New Era" school is located on the NE corner of the SE quarter of Sec. 9. No deeds were found to establish the dates of relocations.

The name reflects an optimistic attitude towards future, or a new beginning. It is not known when the school was named.

See also Cottage Corner School.

NEW HOPE

See Job's Settlement.

NEW HOPE BAPTIST CHURCH

This congregation organized in 1830 and for the first nine years met in the "Union House," an interdenominational house of worship built by Baptists and Reformers or Campbellites in the neighborhood of Muddy Lane. In 1839 Robert Seybold donated land to the New Hope Baptist Church "for the purpose of a church and burial ground" (Deeds: F/106). The plot was on the SW corner of the NW quarter of Sec. 4 in Hire Twp., in the middle of the old Job's Settlement (Clarke, 19). The building burned in 1868. In 1870 members reorganized and formed the First Baptist Church of Blandinsville.

This church was named after the church in Simpson County, Kentucky, where John Logan was baptized in 1819 (1885 History, 465).

See also Job's Settlement, Muddy Lane, and Union House.

NEW HOPE CEMETERY

This cemetery was the oldest burial ground for Job's Settlement and Blandinsville. It is also called Baptist Cemetery No. 2, South or Old South Cemetery, Logan Burial Ground, and Foster Cemetery. It is located on the SW corner of the NW quarter of Sec. 4 in Hire Twp.

The various names reflect the history of the cemetery. It was established in 1837-38 in connection with the New Hope Baptist Church (1885 History, 647). Over the years it became the burial ground of the large Baptist community in the vicinity, including John Logan, the prominent Baptist preacher. The name "South" reflects its location as opposed to the Glade City Cemetery on the northeast side of Blandinsville. "Foster" comes from the 1905 addition to the cemetery called Foster's (Plats: 3.19).

See also New Hope Baptist Church.

NEW HOPE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

This church started in the 1830s as Bethel Methodist Episcopal Church. The sanctuary was built in 1845 on the SE quarter of Sec. 7 (Clarke, 549). An 1847 gift of land from James H. Dunsworth to "M. E. C. of the Macomb Circuit ... to be used for house and place of worship ... or as school" places the church on the SW corner of the NE quarter of Sec. 7 in Bethel Twp. (Deeds: L/326), where it is shown on the 1861 map as "church and school." The building burned in 1863. The congregation reorganized in 1866 under the name of New Hope Methodist Episcopal Church. The following year it built a new sanctuary on the SE quarter of the NE quarter of Sec. 4 in Bethel Twp (Clarke, 549) on land donated in 1867 by William J. Horrell "for the use of the New Hope M. E. Church and all other Orthodox Societies" (Deeds: 31/503). The church is shown in atlases of 1871 and 1893.

New Hope Church was also home to the First Baptist Church of Bethel Twp. until 1876. It is not known when it closed.

See also Bethel Baptist Church.

NEW PHILADELPHIA

A town by this name was laid out by Lloyd Thomas in 1858 on the SE quarter of Sec. 23 in Mound Twp. (Plats: 1/44) to serve as a station on the proposed Mississippi and Wabash Railroad. Prior to the plat the location was known as "Thomas Corner or Crossroads" (Newsletter 6:3/8). When the railroad bypassed the town site one half mile to the north, James H. Langford laid out in 1869 "The Town of Grant" next to the rail line, on the SE quarter of Sec. 23 (Plats: 1/102-3). Regardless of the plat name, the Grant railroad station was called New Philadelphia, and so also was the post office, originally located at New Philadelphia and moved to Grant. The original plat of New Philadelphia was subsequently vacated, and Grant, now called New Philadelphia, remained.

The name is attributed to Lloyd Thomas, who was a native of Pennsylvania and who had lived in Philadelphia. The other name, "Grant," is probably after General Ulysses Grant who became U.S. President in 1869, the year the town of Grant was platted.

NEW PHILADELPHIA POST OFFICE

This post office was established on March 16, 1860, with Lloyd Thomas as postmaster. The post office closed on Jan. 10, 1957 when its functions were taken over by Marietta in Fulton County.

See also New Philadelphia.

NEW PHILADELPHIA SCHOOL
(No. 10, Mound Twp.; No. 76)

This school is first shown on the 1861 map on the south side of the SW quarter of Sec. 24, but no deeds could be located for this site. In 1871 the school is located on the SW corner of the NW quarter of Sec. 24, on land deeded in 1865 by Harvey Yocum (Deeds: 17/259). It remained here 1919. Later maps show the school in the town of New Philadelphia. The grounds were sold off in 1961 (Deeds: 237/61).

NEW PHILADELPHIA U. M. CHURCH or NEW PHILADELPHIA (EVANGELICAL) UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH

See Mound United Brethren Church.

NEW SALEM CHRISTIAN CHURCH

This congregation organized in 1859 and worshiped in the Wetzel school house until 1867. The sanctuary was erected on the NW corner of Sec. 34 in New Salem Twp., on land deeded in 1869 by William Swearingen (Deeds: 34/81). The congregation moved to Adair in 1971 and now occupies the former United Brethren Church building. This is still an active congregation.

The name Wetzel Church was used as late as 1905 (MDJ, 6/1905).

NEW SALEM TOWNSHIP

This is Congressional Township Town 5North, Range 1West from the 4th Principal Meridian. The name of the township derives from New Salem, Massachusetts.

"Salem" is a short form of Jerusalem, but it also could have been a derivative of "shalom," Jewish for peace. The name was often used to denote the religious nature of the inhabitants. It is a name much used in the U.S.

NEWELL'S MILL

This mill, serving the needs of the Spring Creek neighborhood, was located in 1861 on the NW quarter of Sec. 16 in Emmet Twp. The mill was originally known as Wilson's Mill. It is shown on the 1861 map as "Saw Mill" on John S. Wilson's land and in the 1871 atlas on Newell's land. David Newell, who arrived in McDonough County in 1853, is listed as a miller in the 1871 atlas. He died in 1879. It is not known when he acquired the mill from Wilson, or when the mill stopped operation. Last deeds involving Newell family were in the 1890s.

NINE MILE CORNER

This is the intersection of the present U.S. Hwy. 136 and the Ill. Hwy. 41, nine miles east of Macomb.

NORTH CEMETERY

See Glade City Cemetery.

NORTH COLMAR SCHOOL
(No.1, Lamoine Twp.; No. 200)

"Colmar" School was built in 1857 on the NE corner of the NW quarter of Sec. 8 in Lamoine Twp. (Clarke, 431), where it appears on the 1861 map. The 1885 history however dates the school to 1861 (1885 History, 661). The building is shown in this location until 1922. In 1940 the school appears across the quarter section line on the NW corner of the NE quarter of Sec. 8, where it remained until its consolidation. No land deeds could be located to verify dates and locations.

The USGS map of 1919 calls the school "Union," indicating that it was attended by children from both McDonough and Hancock counties.

NORTH FORK LA MOINE RIVER

This stream originates in Swan Twp. of Warren County. It enters McDonough County in the NW quarter of Sec. 3 of Walnut Grove Twp. It flows through sections 3 and 2, and empties into the East Fork La Moine River in Sec. 11.

See also La Moine River.

NORTH PRAIRIE

This was an early local name for the extensive prairie northeast of Colchester in Hire Twp.

NORTH SCHOOL
(No.3, Lamoine Twp.; No.125)

The 1861 map shows this school on the south half of the section line between sections 29 and 30 in Lamoine Twp., the site also given by the 1885 history. The school was located on the Macomb-Quincy Road and it is said that the

site was used for school purposes from 1841 on. No deeds could be found. Sometime between 1885 and 1893 the school was moved to the SE quarter of Sec. 30, where it remained until consolidation into the Plymouth School District.

The name probably reflects the school's position in relation to the town of Plymouth. The Methodist Episcopal Church of Plymouth used the building for Sunday school in the 1850s and early 1860s.

NORTH VISHNU SPRINGS

See Vishnu.

NORTHERN CROSS RAILROAD

This was the name for an early east-west rail line to be built through Illinois. After much delay and readjustment of its proposed route, the line was constructed in the 1850's and was renamed Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.

See also C. B. & Q. R.R.

NUMBER 5 SCHOOL
(No. 5, Bushnell Twp.; No. 5)

Located on the NE corner of Sec. 21 in Bushnell Twp., known as the Folsom's Corner (Deeds: 22/411), this school was first shown on the 1861 map. An 1858 deed from Jesse Murphy to the school district is probably the beginning date (Deeds: 13/292). In 1867 it became a union school for the Bushnell and Prairie City townships. It succeeded an earlier school of "District No. 8," evidence of which has survived in the 1858 deed from Jesse Murphy to trustees (Bond: 13/292). School No. 5 retained its name until it consolidated into District No. 4 in 1947 and the grounds were sold off in 1950 (Deeds: 206/225).

This generic name first appears in Clarke's history probably to distinguish the new school district from the old one. Over the years this was the only name for the school.

See also Folsom's Corner.

O, P

OAK GROVE SCHOOL
(No. 6, Emmet Twp.; No. 53)

This school was located on the north side of the SW quarter of Sec. 17. An 1866 land deed by John Ledgerwood, one of the directors, confirms the date and the location which remained the same throughout the school's existence (Deeds: 26/63). Earlier schools, however, existed in the neighborhood. In 1853 Walker School served District No. 6, and in 1857 Pleasant View, or District No. 3, was the neighborhood school (Genealogy 9:4/588). In 1863 a school was taught on the SE quarter of Sec 7, on what was probably George Guy's land, but no land deed could be located.

Oak Grove School was also known as Maple Grove, and on the 1919 USGS map as Guy, but Clarke called it Oak Grove (Clarke, 429), and that was also the school's name in the 1940s. The grounds were sold off in 1952 (Deeds: 206/506).

The name indicates the presence of trees, but because oak also suggests permanence, beauty, and strength, it is often used in a commendatory way.

See also Walker School.

OAK GROVE SCHOOL
(No. 7, Scotland Twp.; No. 96)

This school, also known as Jones School, was located on the SE corner of Sec. 26. The 1871 map shows the building on land owned by Samuel R. Jones, who was one of the school's early directors. No deeds could be located. The school closed in March of 1947 when it consolidated into the Scotland School District # 94.

OAK RIDGE CEMETERY

This cemetery is located on the NW corner of the SW quarter of Sec. 35 in Tennessee Twp. It started in the 1830s as a family plot (Cemeteries: 4/16), and is not shown on the 1871 map. The owner of the surrounding land was W.A. Hutchinson and the cemetery is sometimes called by his name. In 1875 Edward Jarvis and Leo F. Carson donated land to trustees of the "Oakridge Burying Ground" (Deeds: 39/83). The cemetery is shown on all later maps of the county. It is still in use.

This cemetery is on a ridge, overlooking Troublesome Creek, which explains its name.

OAKWOOD CEMETERY

This is the second cemetery of the City of Macomb located on the SW quarter of Sec. 30 in Macomb Twp. The cemetery was established by William H. Randolph in 1857. (Plats: 1/23). His widow, Mary J. Randolph, sold it to the City of Macomb in 1877. Randolph was a noted Macomb businessman and supporter of Abraham Lincoln. The cemetery contains graves of prominent Macomb residents as well as Civil War soldiers and veterans. Over the years it has been much enlarged and is still in use

The original cemetery which used to be the home of Mary Randolph, nee Brooking, is graced by an impressive grove of oak trees.

OAKWOOD SCHOOL
(No. 6, Chalmers Twp.; No.106)

The initial location of this school was on the NE corner of the NW quarter of Sec. 14, on land donated in 1858 by J.O.C. Wilson (Deeds: 6/225), where it appears on the 1871 and the 1876 maps. In 1889 the school was relocated to the east side of the SE quarter of Sec. 14, onto land purchased from Mary F. Cobb (Deeds: 64/483). The school remained in this location until its consolidation into the Macomb area district. The 1893 map shows both the new and the old location. The grounds were sold by trustees in 1949 (Deeds: 206/15).

OLD BARDOLPH CEMETERY

This cemetery was located on the NE quarter of Sec. 13 in Macomb Twp. According to local sources, the cemetery is "not identifiable as a graveyard, but known to be one" (Grimm, 1987 rev.). No land deeds could be found.

OLD BEDFORD CEMETERY

See Bedford Cemetery.

OLD BEDFORD (CHRISTIAN) CHURCH
See Bedford Christian Church.

OLD BRICK CHURCH
See Bedford Christian Church.

OLD CATHOLIC CEMETERY
See Old St. Paul's Cemetery.

OLD CHAPEL METHODIST CEMETERY
See Wesley Chapel Cemetery.

OLD COLCHESTER CEMETERY
See Moore Cemetery (Colchester Twp.).

OLD COUNTY HOME CEMETERY
See County Farm Cemetery.

OLD FORT

This was the only blockhouse, or log fort, built in the county. It was located on Sec. 26 in Industry Twp. and erected in 1827, one year after Carter's Settlement. The fort was part of the Cross Roads settlement (McLean, 658). The blockhouse was probably built because the vicinity showed signs of recent Indian occupaney. The newly arrived settlers from Kentucky had a history of intense clashes with Indians. The blockhouse probably made them feel safer in the new location. The building was nevertheless ridiculed by soldiers during the 1832 Black Hawk War because it was located fully 200 miles south of the Indian Territory (Industry Press, 8/3/1960, p.1).

OLD GALENA ROAD
See Galena Road.

OLD HAYES SCHOOL
See Pleasant View School (Hire Twp.).

OLD HEAD CEMETERY
See Head Graveyard.

OLD HICKORY GRAVEYARD
See Hickory Grove Cemetery.

OLD MACOMB CEMETERY

Also called "Old McDonough Cemetery" and more recently known as the "Wigwam Hollow Cemetery," this cemetery is located near the SE corner of the NE quarter of Sec. 35 in Emmet Twp. It was formally established in 1836 when Robert Garrett sold two acres to McDonough County Commissioners "for the use of the people of McDonough County as a public burial ground" (Deeds: C/68). The site was a burial ground already in 1830, when a child of Peter Hale was interred there, on what, at that time was Hall's or Hale's property. This is the final resting place for veterans of the Black Hawk War, Mexican War, and Civil War. Some headstones are the work of the pioneer stone carver, John Long, and are the oldest historic artifacts in the county (Hallwas, 1984, p.23-26). The burials in the cemetery became less frequent after Macomb's Oakwood Cemetery was established in 1857. In 1981 remains of graves from the Gin Ridge Cemetery in Bethel Twp. were transferred to this cemetery (Old Cemetery, 2).

OLD MINE ROAD
See Galena Road.

OLD PENNINGTON CEMETERY
See Walker Cemetery.

OLD PLYMOUTH CEMETERY

This cemetery, also known as Whittington- and Smith Cemetery, is located on the SW quarter of the SW quarter of Sec. 30 in Lamoine Twp. The cemetery is on private land and is not shown on any map of the county. According to the 1885 history, it was located on the farm of Dr. King (1885 History, 662). Graves date from 1841 to 1865. Most burials were children from families residing in Lamoine Twp. The 1840 U.S. Census lists Beverly Whittington living in Lamoine Twp.

The name probably means that the land was also used as an early burial ground for the town of Plymouth, although that could not be verified.

OLD ROMAN CATHOLIC CEMETERY
See Catholic Cemetery (Tennessee Twp.)

OLD SCHOOL BAPTIST CHURCH
See Union Church (Bethel Twp.).

OLD SOUTH CEMETERY

See New Hope Cemetery.

OLD ST. PAUL'S CEMETERY

This cemetery is located on the NW corner of Sec. 2 in Chalmers Twp., on land which in 1860 Patrick McGinnis donated to the recently organized St. Paul's Catholic Church in Macomb (Deeds: 8/40). Because the cemetery was quite distant from the town and access to it was difficult, a new cemetery was established in 1869 north of Macomb across the road from the town's Oak Wood Cemetery. At the time all but twenty graves were relocated to the new cemetery. This cemetery is sometimes called "Old Catholic" and "McGinnis."

See also Catholic Cemetery (Tennessee Twp.) and St. Paul's Catholic Cemetery.

OLD WALKER CEMETERY

See Walker Cemetery.

OPEN BIBLE CHURCH

See Argyle Bible Church.

OSBORN CEMETERY

This cemetery, which was also known as Claybaugh, is located on the SE corner of the NW quarter of Sec. 22 in Industry Twp. This is a private burial plot on land which over the years belonged to members of the Osborn family and to John Claybaugh. Burials date from 1850s to 1870s. Most graves are members of the Osborn family. The cemetery is not shown on any county map.

OWEN'S or OWENS CEMETERY

Industry Press places this cemetery in Lamoine Twp. (5/23, 1967, p.3). It seems that this was a mistaken name for the King Tablor Cemetery probably because James F. Owen was the last burial there in 1954. However, according to Libby Grimm, a local cemetery researcher, Owen is an alternate name for Hillsgrove Cemetery in Tennessee Twp. where Rev. William Owen, a noted religious leader and many members of his family are buried.

See also Hillsgrove Cemetery.

PACE CORNER

This is the intersection of the present county roads 700N and 1000E on the NW corner of Sec. 35 in Chalmers Twp. The name dates back to the 1910s and the Cannon Ball Trail. The intersection is still called by this name.

PAINTER SCHOOL

See Union School (No. 1, Emmet Twp.; No. 51).

PAYNE CEMETERY

See White Flock Cemetery.

PEAK CEMETERY

Located on the SE corner of the west half of the NW quarter of Sec. 23 in Industry Twp., this is a family cemetery which contains only a few graves, one of which is an unmarked burial site of Hugh Smith, a veteran of the War of 1812. Graves date from 1863 to 1873, during which time the surrounding land was owned by the Peak family. In 1861 William Peak deeded land to the people of McDonough County "for the use of a public burying ground" (Mortgages: O/417). The cemetery is shown on the 1893 and the 1913 maps. It is only 100 yards west from the Wilhelm Cemetery.

PEARCE or PIERCE CEMETERY

Pearce Cemetery is located on the SW corner of the NW quarter of Sec. 26 in Walnut Grove Twp. It is the cemetery of a large number of Scottish settlers in the area, including Joseph Gilmer and Abner Walker. Burials date back to the 1830s. This cemetery is shown on all maps of the county. The name derives from Jesse Pearce who in 1865 surveyed and platted the land and in 1883 donated it "for use as a burying ground" (Deeds: 52/356). Charles Allen Gilchrist, a Civil War general is buried here.

The cemetery is also known as Scottsburg, Arbogast, Spicer, and Solan. "Solan" might indicate that the cemetery was part of the neighborhood.

PECK or PECK'S SPRINGS

See Mineral springs.

PENNINGTON CEMETERY No. 1 (Emmet Twp)

See Walker Cemetery.

PENNINGTON CEMETERY No. 2 (Industry Twp.)

This cemetery is located on the east half of the NE quarter of Sec. 17. It is named for Thomas J. Pennington who in 1872 donated land to McDonough County "as a burying ground for the use of Industry Township" (Deeds: 35/247; Genealogy 13:3/472). The son of Thomas Pennington was the first burial in 1869. The cemetery is also known as Coker Cemetery for George W. Coker, who owned land on the adjacent quarter section. No Coker family members seem to have been buried here. The cemetery is not shown on any county map.

PENNINGTON or PENNINGTON'S POINT

This was the third oldest settlement in the county, centering on Sec. 30 in New Salem Twp. Although William Pennington was the first settler in the area, having built his cabin in 1828, he left three years later to start the Spring Creek Settlement. It was John Stewart Pennington, a nephew of Daniel Boone (Crabb), in whose honor the neighborhood was named. Stewart owned the NW quarter of Sec. 30 prior to 1848 at which time he deeded a plot to school trustees. After his land passed into the hands of his son-in-law, James E. D. Hammer, additional land deeds were issued for church and cemetery grounds, thus forming a nucleus for a settlement. Although presently only the cemetery remains, Pennington Point is still a well-known location in the county (Plats: 2/88).

The word "point" derives from a 38-acre tract of timber adjacent to Camp Creek, the only sizeable timber in the township (McLean, 654). For an explanation of the word "point," see Foster Point.

PENNINGTON POINT CEMETERY

This cemetery is located on the SW quarter of Sec. 19 and the adjacent NE corner of the NW quarter of Sec. 30 in New Salem Twp. It started in 1836 as a private burial ground on land owned by John Stuart Pennington. In 1860 James E. D. Hammer donated the Sec. 30 lot to McDonough County "for the purpose of neighborhood cemetery" (Mortgages: O/239). In 1881 the ownership of the cemetery passed into the hands of the Pennington Point Cemetery Company (Deeds: 49/628). In 1882 Hammer deeded the Sec. 19 lot (Deeds: 47/247), and in 1893 another lot in the NW quarter of Sec. 30 (Deeds: 75/80). This cemetery, which includes graves of soldiers of the War of 1812, the Black Hawk War, and the Civil War, is still in use.

PENNINGTON POINT METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

This congregation started in 1836, but the first sanctuary was built in 1856 on land deeded in 1855 by James E. D. Hammer (Deeds: W/460). The first church building was located on the SW corner of the NW quarter of Sec. 30 in New Salem Twp, where the grounds are shown in a plat (Deeds: 24/164). In 1876 a new building was erected nearby, on land again deeded by Hammer (Deeds: 43/337; 339) "for church purposes." In 1896 this church was moved to the NE quarter of the NW quarter of Sec. 30, just south of the cemetery, onto land donated by Josiah Hammer (Deeds: 79/216). The building burned in 1943 and was replaced in 1947 with the sanctuary of the former Bethany Free Methodist Church, which was moved from Sec. 32 of Eldorado Twp. (Peter, 185). Last services were held in 1968. The building was raised in 1972.

PENNINGTON POINT POST OFFICE

Johnson Post Office was established on May 16, 1847, with Salem Woods as postmaster. It was probably located on the NE quarter of Sec. 30 on land owned by Woods. On July 26, 1860 the name changed to Pennington Point, on August 5, 1861 again to Johnson, and on July 26 1865 to Pennington Point, the name it retained until its closure in 1902.

The name Johnson is for Silas Johnson who served as postmaster from 1861 to 1865 and who resided on the east side of the NW quarter of Sec. 30 in New Salem Twp. (Deeds: 13/114; 27/277).

PENNINGTON POINT SCHOOL
(No. 9, New Salem Twp.; No. 89)

This school changed location several times. The first school in the neighborhood started in 1837 on the NE corner of Sec. 30 (1885 History, 924). In 1848 Stewart Pennington deeded land near the SW corner of the NW quarter of Sec. 30 (Deeds: L/618). The restructuring of school districts in 1857 resulted in a new building erected in 1859 on the SW corner of Sec. 29 where it is shown on the 1861 map. The NW quarter of the SW quarter of Sec. 30 is the location of the school in 1860 (School plats). Later maps show a school building on the SE corner of Sec. 30 on land deeded by J.E.D. Hammer (Mortgages: M/242). The school remained in the latter location until 1947 when it consolidated with the Adair School. The building and grounds were sold in 1948 (Adair W. B., 4/1/1948; Deeds: 190/545).

PEONYDALE

This was the name of a widely known farm on the SE quarter of Sec. 20 in Emmet Twp. The farm belonged to the horticulturist Charles N. Wettengel. This unique county attraction of the 1900s was widely known for hybridization of peonies and iris.

PHELPS MILL

According to Quincy Hainline, a noted local historian, Phelps Mill was located on the East Fork La Moine River. The mill was the successor to the Bacon Mill. It started as Jacoby Mill, although no Jacoby ownership could be established. The SE quarter of Sec. 6 in Colchester Twp., where a "grist and saw mill" is shown on the 1861 map, was owned by several individuals known to have been millers. The SE quarter of the NE quarter belonged to Charles Bacon, Jacob J. Reeder, and Robert. R. Bean, the latter listed in 1850 as miller operating a water-powered saw mill on Crooked Creek (Products of Industry). Leander Phelps bought out Reeder in 1859. According to a December 1860 article in the Macomb Eagle this grist and sawmill located six miles west from Macomb burned. It was apparently not rebuilt. The mill is again mentioned April 4, 1925 (MDJ, p. 4).

PILOT GROVE

This is the highest elevation in New Salem Twp. and part of a glacial moraine. It is located on the NE corner of Sec. 11 and is about 700 feet above sea level. Adjacent to it is the headwater of a stream that empties into the Barker Creek in Fulton County. The mound and the tree growth at head of the creek created a conspicuous landmark in the prairie, and served as a point of orientation during the early years of white settlement.

PILOT GROVE SCHOOL
(No. 1, New Salem Twp.; No. 89)

This school was built in 1858 on the NE corner of Sec. 11, on land purchased from Henry Striker in 1850 (Deeds: O/215). The school remained in the location until 1947, when it was consolidated into the Adair district.

PILOT GROVE UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH

This church was built in 1868 (1885 History, 489) on the NW corner of the NE quarter of Sec. 11 in New Salem Twp., on land deeded by Isaac Rine in 1883 (Deeds: 53/530). The church lasted until 1923 when the congregation united with the Adair United Brethren Church and worshiped in the new sanctuary in Adair. The church grounds reverted to Rine in 1934 (Deeds: 163/347). The building is shown on county maps from 1871 to 1919.

PILOT KNOB SCHOOL
(No. 5, Emmet Twp.; No. 50)

The earliest school in this neighborhood, probably the predecessor of the Pilot Knob School, was located on the SE quarter of Sec. 3 where it is shown on the 1861 map, but no deed for this property could be located. According to Clarke (p. 429) a new building, one of two in the Union District No. 5, was erected in 1856 on the SW quarter of Sec. 1. An 1864 land deed from Orin Chatterton to the school trustees confirms the site (Deeds: 14/336). The school remained in this location and is shown on all county maps starting in 1871. The building and grounds were sold in 1948 due to consolidation (Adair W. B., 4/1/1948; Deeds: 230/297).

See also Prairie Hill School.

PINHOOK

See Industry.

PIONEER CEMETERY

This cemetery was located on private land on the SW quarter of the NW quarter of Sec. 22 in Bethel Twp. in what was known as the Eagle District. Although the cemetery is not shown on maps until 1893, the oldest burials were members of the Solomon Brundage family in the early 1830s. The cemetery was known by the name of Brundage and also by names of the subsequent owners of the land, T.C. Montee, Iverson Jones, and Kost or Cost. The most recent name, "Pioneer" came from the inscription on the bronze plaque at the east entrance: "Erected in honor of the pioneers who cleared away the forests and destroyed the abiding places of the wild beasts so that civilization might occupy the land" (Cemeteries: 2/19). The cemetery was vacated by the Freeman Coal Mine when coal was strip-mined in Bethel Twp. The buried remains not claimed by relatives were interred in the Old Macomb Cemetery.

PITTENGER or PITTINGER SCHOOL
(No. 3, Prairie City Twp.; No. 3)

This school was located on the SE corner of Sec. 6, on land donated in 1858 by John W. King (Deeds: 10/620). The school is shown in this location on all maps starting in 1861. Joseph A. Keith and Pittenger family later owned the surrounding land and lent their names to the school. It ceased to operate in 1947, when it consolidated into the Prairie City School District. The grounds were sold in the same year (Deeds: 190/517).

PLEASANT GALE SCHOOL
(No. 2, Sciota Twp.; No. 21)

This school was located on the SE corner of Sec. 4. It was built in 1868 (Clarke, 430), on land deeded only in 1885 (Deeds: 59/184). Apparently the school was first known as Aten. It was mentioned by this name in the Macomb Journal (3/20/1884, p.1). The name was after William Aten who is shown to have owned the NW quarter of Sec. 10 in 1871 and later. It is not known when the name changed to Pleasant Gale. The school remained in the location until April of 1947, when it consolidated into the Blandinsville-Sciota District No. 175. No end deed could be located.

The word "pleasant" is used very often for place names. It is quasi-descriptive and commendatory in nature. With generics it makes up names for natural features with human habitation in mind (Placenames). "Gale" is poetic for breeze, so the name invokes an open and breezy location.

PLEASANT GALE UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH

This congregation organized in 1868 and built a church in 1874 on land donated by Charles Chandler (Deeds: 41/4). The church was located on the NE corner of Sec. 8 in Sciota Twp. The 1893 county atlas shows the building on the SE corner of Sec. 5, but this is probably a mistake since no deed could be found to confirm that location. The church is last shown on the 1945 map. It does not exist any more, but no deed could be found to verify the closing date.

The church probably derived its name from the school where it might have met prior to the building of the sanctuary. The congregation was also known as United Brethren in Christ Church of Sciota Township.

PLEASANT GROVE CEMETERY

See Springer Grave.

PLEASANT GROVE FREE METHODIST CHURCH

This church was located on the NE corner of the NW quarter of Sec. 34 in Tennessee Twp. It apparently started in 1892 when William Lawyer deeded land to "Grove Church" (Deeds: 74/4). It seemed to have functioned only until 1919 when the land reverted back to Lawyer (Deeds: 125/107). The church was part of what used to be known as "Lawyer Neighborhood."

See also Lawyer School.

PLEASANT GROVE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

See Crossroads Methodist Episcopal Church.

PLEASANT GROVE SCHOOL
(No. 4, Industry Twp.; No. 146)

See Cross Roads School.

PLEASANT GROVE SCHOOL (Macomb Twp.)

See Pleasant Hill School.

PLEASANT HILL SCHOOL
(No. 6, Macomb Twp.; No. 65)

This school was originally District No. 3 with the schoolhouse located on the west side of the SW quarter of Sec. 23 where it is shown in 1856 (RSR, 177) and also in 1861. The school was built in 1855 on land donated in 1856 by George J. Booth, one of the school directors (Deeds: Z/784). It remained in this location until March of 1947 when it consolidated with the Bardolph School District. The grounds were sold in the same year (Deeds: 190/496; McDonough C.T., 7/31/1947).

The 1919 USGS map incorrectly labels the school "Pleasant Grove." The school was also known as Switzer School, because it was surrounded by Switzer family land.

PLEASANT MOUND

This land feature is located on the NW quarter of Sec. 6, in Prairie City Twp. and the adjacent NE corner of Sec. 1 in Walnut Grove Twp. At 725 feet above sea level, the mound is the highest elevation in the northeastern part of the county. This was the site of Pleasant Mound Methodist Episcopal Church.

PLEASANT MOUND METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

This church, also called Mound Methodist Episcopal Church, was built in 1858 (Clarke, 548) on the NW corner of Sec. 6 in Prairie City Twp., on land donated by John King (Deeds: 4/464). In 1902 the land reverted to the King family and James M. King issued a bond to the Methodist Episcopal Church Walnut Grove (Miscelaneous: 3/223). In 1908 the church building was moved to Walnut Grove and renamed Walnut Grove Church. The grounds were sold in the same year (Deeds: 105/40).

PLEASANT RIDGE SCHOOL

A school by this name is mentioned in the records of the Wesley Methodist Church (Wesley: C/90). The name probably refers to what became known as Center Point School in Scotland Twp., but this could not be confirmed.

PLEASANT VALLEY MILL or MILLS

Next to the Lamoine Mill, this was the most important and long-lasting mill in the county. It started in 1837 when Jacob Emrick applied for permission to build a mill and dam in the SW quarter of the NW quarter of Sec. 12 of then Tennessee, and now Colchester Twp. (Commissioners: A/358). He had owned part of the west half of Sec. 12 as early as 1827 (Mortgages: A/435). The mill site changed owners with great frequency. L. Allen Key bought the land in 1839 (Deeds: F/47), Reuben Harrington in 1840 (Deeds: F/343), Cornelius Carmack in 1854 (Deeds: V/520), and John J. Foster in 1856 (Deeds: Z/156). The mill is mentioned as Foster's Mill in 1862 (MJ, 5/17-24, 1862) and also as Carmack's Mill.

The 1840 deed from Allen Key to Reuben Harrington and John S. Procter confirms the site. The sale of the west half of the NW quarter of Sec. 12 for $13,400 indicates a sizeable infrastructure. The description of the property states: "together with the flour mill known by the name of Key's Mill." At the time the property had a mortgage on it by Jacob Emerick (Deeds: F/343). In 1842 County Commissioners mention Harrington Mill as located on the road from Macomb to Carthage (Commissioners, B/192, 207), but in December of 1843 they call for a bridge to be replaced at "Pl. Valley Mills" (Commissioners, B/263). The new name was probably occasioned by the new post office in the vicinity. An unnamed mill is shown in this location on the 1861 map, and the "P.T. Valley Mill" on the 1871 atlas map.

Locally, the beginning of the Pleasant Valley Mill, ca. 1850, is attributed to Cornelius Carmack. Carmack might have rebuilt the mill and promoted it heavily, thus being viewed as the founder, but records indicate a much earlier mill in this location. The mill closed in 1905.

According to the Colchester Independent, Burlington Northern Railroad built

a dam just below the old mill dam in 1918 in order to supply water for the C.B.&Q. steam engines (6/16/1927, p.2). The resulting pool became a local swimming and baptizing site.

PLEASANT VALLEY MILL POST OFFICE
See Argyle Post Office.

PLEASANT VALLEY SCHOOL
(No. 1, Mound Twp.; No. 72)
This school was located on the SE corner of Sec. 6. It is shown in this location on all maps of the county starting in 1871, but no deeds could be located to verify the date of origin. On the 1919 USGS map this school is called "Possum Hollow."

PLEASANT VIEW CEMETERY
See Guy Cemetery.

PLEASANT VIEW METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH
See Guy Chapel.

PLEASANT VIEW SCHOOL (Emmet Twp.)
See Oak Grove School (Emmet Twp.).

PLEASANT VIEW SCHOOL
(No. 2, Hire Twp.; No. 41)
This school started in 1837 on the NE quarter of Sec. 4. It was known as "Hayes School" because it was located near the "Old Hays Cemetery" and is shown on the 1861 map. In 1867 a new schoolhouse was built on the SW corner of Sec. 3. The school is shown in this location on all maps of the county from 1871 on. It ceased operation in 1946 when it consolidated into the Blandinsville-Sciota District # 175. The school was also known by the name of Buena Vista and Foster, the latter because Floyd Foster was one of the directors (Clarke, 432) and it was located on Foster land in the 20th century. No deeds could be located.

"Buena Vista" is Spanish for "pleasant view."

PLEASANT VIEW SCHOOL (Mound Twp.)
See Hanson School.

POPE CEMETERY
This is a family graveyard located on the NW quarter of the SW quarter of Sec. 6 in Tennessee Twp. The cemetery contained early graves of Elijah Pope and James Dye families, although the Dye graves were subsequently relocated. The cemetery is also called Dye Cemetery. It is not shown on any county map.

POSSUM HOLLOW SCHOOL
See Pleasant Valley School.

POSSUM RIDGE
Quincy Hainline, Macomb newspaper publisher and early local historian, mentioned this name in the Macomb Journal for Jan. 17, 1922, but he indicated no location. The name might refer to the high ground between the Drowning Fork and the East Fork La Moine River, in sections 6 and 7 of Mound Twp. The 1919 USGS map shows Pleasant Valley or Possum Hollow School near the ridge.

POST-SHIPPEY CEMETERY
This is a family burial plot which is located on the SW quarter of Sec. 32 in Emmet Twp. In the 1830s and 1840s the land belonged to David Shippey and John J. Post. Only three graves have been positively identified.

POWERS SCHOOL HOUSE
See Foster Point School.

PRAIRIE CITY
Laid out in 1854 by Ezra Cadwallader, Anson Smith, Ezra D. Smith and Edwin Reed (Deeds, V/583-4) on the projected line of the C.B. & Q. R.R., this town is located on the NW quarter of Sec. 1 in Prairie City Twp. The name is attributed to Alonzo Barnes, an early merchant, who thus called the place he wanted his goods from St. Louis to be shipped to (1885 History, 765).

PRAIRIE CITY CEMETERY
Prairie City's early cemetery was on the SE quarter of Sec. 36 in Greenbush Twp. in Warren County. In 1874, the present city cemetery was laid out on the NE quarter of Sec. 2 in Prairie City Twp., on land purchased in 1866 from Franklin G. Snapp (Deeds: 25/437).

PRAIRIE CITY POST OFFICE

This post office was established on May 19, 1855 with Alonzo Barnes as the first postmaster.

PRAIRIE CITY TOWNSHIP

In June 1866, upon a petition from voters of the Prairie City Township, the Congressional Township Town 7North and Range 1West from the 4th Principal Meridian was divided by the McDonough County Board of Supervisors into two equal parts (Minutes: E/116). The north half beeame Prairie City Township and the south half became Bushnell Township. Both were named for the already existing towns within their borders.

PRAIRIE HILL SCHOOL
(No. 5, Macomb Twp.; No. 63)

This was one of two school buildings in the Union District No. 5 of Macomb and Emmet townships, which had buildings in both townships. Prior to the schoolhouses built in 1856, a log cabin, located near the residence of Patrick Laughlin on the east side of the NE quarter of Sec. 13 in Emmet Twp., served as school (Clarke, 425). This location is confirmed by an 1842 deed from Nelson Montgomery (Deeds: H/304). The school house in Macomb Twp. was located on the west side of the NW quarter of Sec. 18 on land deeded by Benjamin Randolph in 1859 (Deeds: 9/196) and shown on the 1861 map. In the 1920s this school was moved north across the section line, to the SW quarter of Sec. 7, onto land owned by Fred D. McKee, but no deeds could be located. Before the move the school was called "Prairie School," after the move it was "Prairie Hill" because it was located on a slight elevation. It was also known as McKee School (1976 History, 34). Prior to the closing it appears the school was moved one more time back to Sec. 18, where it appears on the school district map for 1939. It closed sometime after 1947, and the grounds passed into private hands in 1952 (Deeds: 206/481).

See also Pilot Knob School.

PRAIRIE SCHOOL

See Prairie Hill School.

PRAIRIE VIEW SCHOOL

This school was supposed to have been two miles southeast from the Guy Chapel, on the NE quarter of Sec. 19 in Emmet Twp. This location would have placed it in the general vicinity of Hardscrabble or Yard School, but no information was found to confirm that the two schools were one and the same.

PRENTISS PLACE

The "Prentiss Farm" was one of the first settled areas in the NW corner of Tennessee and the adjoining Hire townships. Land deed records show Prentice (sic) family members purchasing the NE quarter of Sec. 6 in 1836 in the "Friendship Neighborhood." The 1885 history (p. 631) implies a well-known place name, as evidenced by many names starting with "Friendship."

PRENTISS SCHOOL

See Martin School (Tennessee Twp.).

PRICE SCHOOL
(No. 8, Eldorado Twp.; No. 157)

This school was located on the west side of the SW quarter of Sec. 27, on land donated by John Price in 1861 (Deeds: 51/221). In 1902 George Price sold additional land (Deeds: 96/198). The school existed until 1945, when the building burned and children transferred to the Eldorado District # 154. The grounds passed into private hands in 1947 (Deeds: 206/1).

PRIMITIVE BAPTIST CHURCH

See Union Church (Bethel Twp.).

PROSPERITY CHURCH OF THE UNITED BRETHREN

See Willow Grove United Brethren Church.

PROSPERITY HALL

This was the community center for the Spring Creek Settlement. It was erected in 1862 by the Good Templar Society, and was located on the SE corner of Sec. 6 in Emmet Twp., near Bruce Post Office (Harris, M.). The building was used for multiple purposes.

See also Willow Grove United Brethren Church.

PROVINE MILL

This mill was built in 1836 by John Allison and George Provine. It was located on Camp Creek on Sec. 1 in Bethel Twp. (Commissioners: A/298), probably in the NE quarter. It existed until 1864 when a notice of its sale appeared in the Macomb Journal (1/8/1864, p.1). No later reference to this mill has been found.

PRUITT or PRUETT CEMETERY

This cemetery is on privately owned land on the SW quarter of Sec. 27 in Bethel Twp. The name derives from members of the Pruitt family buried there. The family lived in the vicinity but did not own the land on which the cemetery is located.

PURDUM SAWMILL

This mill was located on the NE quarter of Sec. 25 in Lamoine Twp. The mill first appears on the 1861 map on W.S. Brown land. In 1871 the mill is shown again, this time on Samuel Purdum property. It is not known when this mill started and stopped operation.

R

R.R.I. & ST.L. RAILROAD

See Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad.

RABBIT BURROW SCHOOL
(No. 5, Blandinsville Twp., No. 36)

This school is shown on the 1861 map to be located on the NW quarter of Sec. 35., on land donated in 1868 (Deeds: 34/506) by George Bughman. Clarke's history places the school in Sec. 36 (Clarke, 433), which was probably a mistake since no land deed could be found to verify this location. The school remained on Sec. 35 until 1929 when it is last shown. A 1955 deed transferred the grounds into private ownership (Deeds: 215/308).

This name is seldom used for habitations, because the animal was of little note and the term is semi-derogatory in nature. However, schools were often called by names meaningful to children, and this could have been such a case.

RABBIT CEMETERY

This cemetery was located on the NE quarter of Sec. 2 in Chalmers Twp. It must have been a private burial ground because no deed for a cemetery could be located and it does not show on any map. Even the memory of it has not survived. According to Louis Gumbart, an early county historian, stones were used for a floor of a hog house sometimes before 1900.

Gumbart called the unnamed cemetery "Rabbit" because he and local boys hunted rabbits among the grave markers.

RABONI

See Hillsgrove Station.

RAGTOWN

Ragtown was a well-known name applied to a neighborhood north of Colchester, centering on the southwest part of Sec. 1 in Colchester Twp. The name was locally popular in the second half of the 19th Century when Colchester was a major coal-mining center. According to the 1950 Souvenir Program of the Colchester Labor Day Picnic, the early name of Ragtown was "Stringtown."

Both Ragtown and Stringtown indicate poverty. Some local sources state that the names referred to poor condition of children's clothes, and some attribute the names to the patched wagon covers of immigrant miners. According to American Placenames, "Ragtown" was a common term for settlements considered to be unusually slovenly.

RAGTOWN SCHOOL
(Colchester Twp.; No. 110)

This school started in 1879 with a land deed from J.R. Welch for the NE corner of the SE quarter of Sec. 2 (Deeds: 48/633) and in 1950 this same land was sold off by trustees (Deeds: 213/623). The school does not appear on county maps until 1913. In later years it is shown across the quarter section line on the SE corner of the NE quarter of Sec. 2, but no land deed could be found to verify this latter location. The school consolidated into the Colchester District in 1946.

RAILROAD SCHOOL

See Sperry School.

RANDOLPH

See Bardolph.

RANDOLPH AND HENDRICKSON MILL

See Lamoine Mills.

RANDOLPH CORNERS

This was a settlement located on Sec 14 in New Salem Twp. It was named for Thornton F. Randolph, the postmaster.

See also Adair.

RANDOLPH HALL

This name appears only once on the 1860 school district plat map of New Salem Twp. (School Plats). "Randolph Hall," was located on the south half of the SE quarter of Section 19 in New Salem Twp., within then School District No. 9. There is no present-day knowledge of this place or its function.

RAPID FORD

This was a ford on Troublesome Creek in Lamoine Twp., so named by a party of soldiers during the War of 1812. One of the soldiers, David Bayless, subsequently settled in the township (1885 History, 653). It is not certain where this ford was located. The 1861 map of the county shows a road crossing Troublesome Creek in the SE corner of Sec. 9.

RAPIDS ROAD

Rapids Road was an early state road which, together with the Galena Road, crossed the Illinois River at Beardstown and at Crossroads turned west going through the village of Doddsville, Bethel and Lamoine townships, the town of Plymouth and Hancock County, to Fort Edwards (present-day Warsaw) (Bardolph News, 8/31/1910). The road is mentioned in the County Commissioners Proceedings as early as 1832 (Commissioners: A/90). An 1856 sketch shows the road running east-west through the middle of sections 32 and 33 of Lamoine Twp. (RSR, 180).

The rapids were the De Moines or Lower Rapids of the Mississippi River with head at Nauvoo and foot at Warsaw. The rapids were quite shallow and precluded river navigation prior to the construction of canals. Mississippi was crossed either above Nauvoo, at Burlington, or below Warsaw.

See also Cow Ford Bridge.

RATTLESNAKE DEN HOLLOW

This is a narrow valley of an intermittent stream, which empties into the La Moine River in Sec. 36 of Hancock Twp. in Hancock County. The hollow is located in sections 29, 30 and 31 of Tennessee Twp., southwest of Hillsgrove. County histories relate that early settlers found many rattlesnakes and black snakes in this valley with sandstone banks. According to histories of Hillsgrove, the hollow with its unusual rock formations such as the Balanced Rock, was frequented by Indians for camping (Rinehart, 24) and as a place of worship (Mavis, 74).

Rattlesnakes were common in the county and can still be found in the wild. The valley was by all accounts a charming, beautiful place. It was apparently never cultivated, and its sides were covered with wild flowers.

READING'S or REDDING MILL

See Langford's House Mill.

REEDER MILL

See Phelps Mill.

REEDYVILLE

See Adair.

REEDYVILLE SCHOOL

See Adair and Lickskillet schools.

REGULAR BAPTIST CHURCH (Bethel Twp.)

See Union Church (Bethel Twp.).

RICE'S CEMETERY or BURIAL GROUND

See White Flock Cemetery.

RICE'S CORNER

This was the birthplace of children's author and illustrator, Peter Newell (Vizdal). In 1847 Marcus Rice sold 155 acres of the NW quarter of Sec. 11 in Lamoine Twp. to school trustees for repayment of debt (Deeds: J/682). The corner which lent its name to the whole neighborhood was the SW corner of the NW quarter of Sec. 11 which was also a school site from 1850-1860. George Newell, the father of Peter Newell, lived half a mile north of the Corner, and taught the school from 1854 to 1859. Later redistricting resulted in the White Flock School located one mile to the east.

See also White Flock School.

RICE'S MILL

This was a well-known mill on the road from Macomb to Carthage. The mill started in 1829 when Oliver Rice left Macomb and went west to run a mill (1885 History, 87). In 1837 J. Camp and Rice's Mill was located on Spring Creek at the old ford on the road leading from Macomb to Job's Settlement (Commissioners: A/332, 337). The mill is mentioned again in 1847 (RSR, 8). In the 1860 U. S. Census of Population B. Camp is listed as miller in Chalmers Twp.

There is no record where the old ford was located, but the SE quarter of Sec. 32 in Emmet, and the adjacent NE quarter of Sec. 5 in present Colchester Twp. were sold repeatedly to

persons identified as millers. In 1836 Oliver Rice sold out to George Rice (Deeds: C/313) and in the same year he sold the same land to Israel Camp (Deeds: C/325). In 1847 Delia Rice sold out to G. P. Gates (Deeds: L/370) and Gates in turn sold the same property to J.H. Baker in 1864. It is not known when the mill ceased operation.

See also McDonald's Mill.

RICH BRANCH

This stream flows south through the west half of Sec. 36 in Industry Twp. and joins Tolans Branch in Oakland Twp. in Schuyler County.

The origin of the name is not known.

RICHARDS, RICH or RICHARD SCHOOL (No. 7, Mound Twp.; No. 77)

Clarke's history calls this school district "Langsford" and states that the building was moved in 1863 from the New Philadelphia district onto the SW corner of Sec. 25 (Clarke, 420). The school appears in this location until 1939 with the exception of the 1919 USGS map which shows a "Rich" school across the section line on the SE corner of Sec. 26. In 1940 the school is shown ½ mile west on the SW corner of the SE quarter of Sec. 26. When the school building and grounds were sold by trustees in 1951, the location was the SW corner of Sec. 25 (Adair W. B., 11/22/1951; Deeds: 207/496).

Langsford and Richards are names of neighboring families. "Rich," might have been after members of a Rich family, several of whom are buried in the Mound Methodist Cemetery.

RIDON or RIDEN CEMETERY

See Bowlin-Wayland Graves.

RIGG CEMETERY

This cemetery is located on the SW quarter of Sec. 1 in Bethel Twp. It is a private burial ground for the Rigg family and is located on land that originally belonged to Joseph Rigg. Rigg Cemetery was part of the Cottage Corner Neighborhood (1976 History, 15).

See also Cottage Corner School.

RILEY, RILLEY or RILLEVILLE

On July 31, 1914, Ollie Nooner and Frank A. Riley platted a "Town of Riley" on the NE corner of Sec. 7 and the adjacent corner of Sec. 8 in Lamoine Twp. (Plats, 3/63). The town was a speculative venture in response to the discovery of oil in the Colmar-Plymouth Oil Field, but it did not develop and the plat was vacated on February 6, 1915, less than a year later.

RINEHART CEMETERY

This cemetery is mentioned in The Industry Press for May 23, 1967 (p.3) as having been located in Bethel Twp. No other information could be found.

RITTER SCHOOL

See Litchfield School.

RIVER A LA MINE

See La Moine River.

ROBIN GLEN SCHOOL (No. 3, Hire Twp.; No. 42)

According to Clarke, this district was organized in 1864. It appears that the earliest school location in this neighborhood was on the NE quarter of the NE quarter of Sec. 6 on land deeded by William Milsap in 1850 (Deeds: N/417). The school is shown in this location on the 1871 and the 1876 maps. Clarke's history, published in 1878, places the school on the NW corner of Sec. 8, a location verified by an 1868 land grant from Solomon Hainline (Deeds: 26/342). However, the 1893 and all later maps show a school on the SW corner of Sec. 5 on land deeded in 1891 by Hebern C. Kline (Deeds: 69/50). The school operated until 1947 and the lot reverted back to the Kline family in 1949 (Deeds: 206/413).

All three buildings were located in timber, so the name may have alluded to birds. It also may have been a name appealing to children. No connection could be established with Robin Glen, the residence of Philander Chase, the famous Presbyterian Minister and founder of Jubilee College.

ROBINSON CEMETERY

Not much is known about this family cemetery located on the SW quarter of Sec. 30 in Bushnell Twp. on land owned by the Mathew Robinson family in the 1870s. The cemetery is not visible any more (Grimm, 1987 rev.). It was also known as Solon-Robinson Cemetery. There is no explanation for the name "Solon," unless the cemetery was viewed as part of Mt. Solon neighborhood.

See also Mt. Solon School.

ROCK BRIDGE

Rock Bridge is mentioned twice, in 1830 and again in 1831 (Commissioners: A/17, 19, 37). It was an important marker, but references to its locations conflict. According to the first remark, the bridge is on the "Old Galena Trail," but two pages later it is said not to be located on the trail. The 1831 reference states that the bridge was located on the Lead Mine Road on the south boundary line of the county, but there is no stream there to bridge. The only substantial stream in the southeast part of the county is Sugar Creek, which enters the county from the east and exits to the south. It is possible that the bridge was over Sugar Creek just south of the NE corner of Sec. 25 in Eldorado Twp. The road from Petersburg to Macomb crossed Sugar Creek in Eldorado Twp. in 1851 (RSR, 74), and the 1861 county map shows several roads converging on this point. The 1871 map shows a north-south road crossing Sugar Creek in the SE quarter of the SW quarter of Sec. 35 in Eldorado Twp. No present-day knowledge of this bridge exists.

See also Galena Road.

ROCK CREEK

This major stream of Hire Twp. flows in the southwesterly direction through sections 14, 15, 16, 21, 20, 19, and 30 to join La Harpe Creek in Fountain Green Twp., Hancock County.

The creek is named for the rocky riverbed, an unusual rock outcropping in the northwestern part of the county.

ROCK CREEK CEMETERY

See Central Cemetery.

ROCK CREEK METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

This congregation organized in 1850 and met in the Rock Creek school building on the SW corner of Sec. 17 until 1875, when a church was built on the SE corner of the SW quarter of Sec. 17, in Hire Twp., on land donated in 1874 by Jacob Hainline (Deeds: 38/409). The church was active until 1971 when trustees sold the land (Deeds: 272/510). The building was torn down in 1972 (Peter, 80).

ROCK CREEK SCHOOL
(No. 4, Hire Twp.; No. 43)

There is evidence that an early school in this vicinity was located on the SW quarter of Sec. 19 on land deeded in 1843 by Joshua White (Mortgages: B/450). It would have preceded the school started in 1857 (Clarke, 432) after the district reorganized. The 1871 and the 1876 atlases show the 1857 school on the SW corner of Sec. 17 in Hire Twp., although no deeds could be found to confirm this location. All later maps show it across the section line on the SE corner of Sec. 18, on land deeded in 1873 by William H. Hungate (Deeds: 35/478). The school served as a focal point for the Rock Creek neighborhood well into the 1930s. It closed in 1947 and in 1958 the land passed into private hands (Deeds: 215/632).

ROCK CREEK TOWNSHIP

See Hire Township.

ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD

This railroad line was built in the late 1860s. It entered McDonough County in the NE quarter of Sec. 2 in Walnut Grove Twp., went through Bushnell and Adair, and exited the county in Sec. 25 of New Salem Twp. The line northwest of Bushnell was vacated in the early 1980s. The rest of the line became part of the C.B. & Q. system, and later the Burlington Northern Railroad.

ROGER'S or RODGER'S CREEK

See Camp Creek.

ROGER'S (settlement)

One of the early settlements in the county, Rogers is centered on the NW corner of Industry and the SW corner of Scotland townships (1885 History, 1043), in the general vicinity of Camp Creek. According to Clarke's history, John Rogers located in the area in 1830 and left in the spring of 1831, but not before the census taker recorded the family: John, between 40 and 50 years old, with wife and 5 children, and three family members aged 60 to 70. This was by all accounts an influential family, supported by the fact that Rogers' house was the site of the oldest Sabbath School in the County (1885 History, 1043).

John Rogers is known to have bought land on the SE quarter of Sec. 32 in Scotland Twp. in 1831 (Deeds: A/8), which he sold to John Vance in 1832, and Vance sold it to John M. Walker in 1838. County commissioners in 1831 instructed road viewers to locate a road from "Rogers to Rushville" (Commissioners, A/40). The road was part of the Galena Trail.

ROMIN FORK

See Drowning Fork.

ROUND PRAIRIE

This name was given to a prairie, about three miles wide, located in the very SW corner of the county on Section 30 of Lamoine Twp. and extending into Schuyler and Hancock counties. Round Prairie was settled in 1831 or 1832. Located northeast of the present town of Plymouth in Hancock County, the settlement was on the important Macomb-Quincy road and is mentioned in 1832 (Commissioners: A/88). The name is still in use.

[ROUND PRAIRIE CHURCH]

This is a nameless church shown only on the 1861 map of the county. It is located on the SE corner of the SW quarter of Sec. 31 on land which at the time was owned by S. Searle. The church might have been the predecessor of the Plymouth Methodist Episcopal Church. According to the Plymouth historian, E. Horton, the first class of the Plymouth church was formed in 1833 and met in private homes on the south side of the prairie (Young, p. 194-195). Later the church met in the North School House where it conducted services until 1862. No deed could be found to confirm the existence of a church building site so the map might have indicated a private building serving as a church.

See also North School.

RUNKLE CEMETERY

See Doddsville Cemetery.

RUNKLE SCHOOL
(No. 3, Industry Twp.; No. 147)

Runkle School was always known by this name. It was built in 1866 on the NW corner of the SE quarter of Sec. 28, on land donated by Darius Runkle (Deeds: 20/387). It remained in this location until 1949 when it consolidated into the Industry District # 165. The building was sold in 1950 (Adair W. B., 12/21/1950) and the grounds in 1951 (Deeds: 206/263).

RUSHVILLE-GALENA ROAD

See Galena Road.

RUSSELL CEMETERY

See Spring Creek Cemetery.

RUSSELL CLAY BANK

See Clay banks and clay pits.

RUSSELL'S GROVE

See Spring Creek (Settlement).

S

S HILL

This was the s-shaped, steep incline on the present U.S. Hwy. 67 north of the La Moine River so called in 1922. It came into existence when the road leading north from Macomb was straightened, a bridge was built east of the original site, and the road surface paved allowing vehicles to negotiate the hill.

SACRED HEART CEMETERY

See Catholic Cemetery (Tennessee Twp.)

SACRED HEART CHURCH

This was the first Catholic church in the county. It was built in 1857 on the SE corner of the SW quarter of Sec. 15 in Tennessee Twp., on land deeded by Charles Bowman in 1861 (Deeds: 8/423). The church, called St. Mary's, and the attendant Catholic cemetery formed an early nucleus of Catholic families in the county. The church was renamed Sacred Heart shortly afterwards. When St. Paul's Church in Macomb was built in 1867, Sacred Heart became a mission of St. Paul's. A new sanctuary was built in 1905 just west from the original site. It still stands but is not used for regular services any more.

See also Catholic Cemetery.

SAGWA POST OFFICE

This post office opened on May 6, 1893 with William Wheeler as the first postmaster. It discontinued on Dec. 20, 1898 when it merged with the Doddsville Post Office. The post office was located on the SE quarter of Sec. 23 in Bethel Twp (Site). It served a well-known Victor neighborhood with the Victor School on the SW quarter of Sec. 25 (1976 History, 14).

No explanation for the name could be found. Sagwa was sometimes spelled "Sagiwah,"

ST. MARY'S CHURCH

See Sacred Heart Church.

ST. PAUL'S CEMETERY

This cemetery was established in 1869 on land purchased in 1877 by parishioners to replace the original St. Paul's cemetery, called Old St. Paul's Cemetery in Chalmers Twp. (St. Paul, 79). St. Paul's Cemetery is located on the SW quarter of Sec. 30 in Macomb Twp., on the north side of Macomb across the road from Macomb's Oakwood Cemetery. At the time the cemetery was consecrated, most graves in the Old Catholic Cemetery in Chalmers Twp. were moved to the new location. The cemetery is still in use.

See also Old St. Paul's Cemetery.

SALEM BAPTIST CHURCH

A church by this name is known to have existed on Sec. 34 in Eldorado Twp. (1976 History, 25), but no map shows its location nor could any land deeds be found.

"Salem" means "perfect" in Hebrew, and is an abbreviation of Jerusalem. The word is etymologically connected with "shalom" or "peace."

SALEM CEMETERY

See Chockley Cemetery.

SALEM CHURCH

This church, built in 1873 by the Lutheran and Methodist societies of Chalmers Twp., was located on the SW corner of Sec. 14 in Chalmers Twp. "north and east of the public road." The land was donated in 1872 by John Saffell (Deeds: 51/377) "to be used for church purposes." A church building is shown only in the 1913 atlas and the 1920 plat book of the county. In 1924 Salem Lutheran Evangelical Congregation merged with Trinity Lutheran Church in Macomb (40th Anniversary). The Methodist Episcopal Church continued to worship there until 1935, at which time the building was sold to the township to be used as town hall until 1975 (1976 History, 20).

SALEM MEETING HOUSE OF THE UNITED BRETHREN IN CHRIST CHURCH

An 1857 gift of land from the Chockley family (Deeds: 3/206) and the 1871 location on the map verify the location of this church on the

NW corner of the SE quarter of Sec. 29 in Eldorado Twp., adjacent to the Chockley Cemetery. However, the 1861 map shows a church on the SE corner of the NW quarter of Sec. 29, and the 1876 map shows it on the SW corner of the NE quarter of 29. The last two sites could not be verified by deeds. Because all three sites are adjacent, it is possible that the latter two locations were mistakes.

See Chockley Cemetery.

SAND CREEK

This small tributary of the East Fork La Moine River flows from southeast to northwest through the SE quarter of Sec. 34 in Emmet Twp. The creek is named on the 1893 and the 1913 county maps.

SAND HILL

Located on the NE quarter of Sec. 28 in Emmet Twp., this thick deposit of sand has always been known by this name. Sand is still excavated here (Harris, M.).

SANDY CREEK

This was an early name for the upper reaches of the La Moine River in Warren County and Blandinsville Twp.

See La Moine River.

SANFORD CEMETERY

See White Flock Cemetery.

SCATTERING RUN BRANCH

This tributary of the North Fork La Moine River flows through sections 16, 15, 22, and 23 of Walnut Grove Twp. The name of the creek appears only in 1855 (RSR, 133).

SCHOOL NO. 5

See Number 5 School.

SCHOOL NO. 16

See Sixteen School (Eldorado Twp.).

SCIOTA

Laid out on December 23, 1867 by James W. Brattle for William B. Clarke, this town was platted as Clarkesville (Plats: 1:89), but the name had to be changed because of the previous existence of Clarkesville in McLean County. The town is located on the SE quarter of Sec. 29 and the SW quarter of Sec. 28 in Sciota Twp. adjacent to the former Toledo, Peoria, and Western Railway. The fertile prairie soil of the township made Sciota the largest grain shipping operation in the county.

The name was given after the name of the township.

SCIOTA CEMETERY

See Spring Creek Cemetery.

SCIOTA POST OFFICE

This post office was established on Feb. 7, 1868 with William H. Franklin as postmaster. It was called Amicus and appears by this name on Colton's New Map of 1870. On Sept. 20, 1869 the name changed to Sciota, to conform to the town name. The post office existed until Feb. 28, 1976 when services were transferred to Blandinsville.

"Amicus" is Latin for friend, friendly or well-wishing.

SCIOTA TOWNSHIP

This is Congressional Township 7North, 3West from the 4th Principal Meridian. The name was given in 1857 when McDonough government was reorganized and all townships acquired proper names. Some sources attribute the name to the Scioto County and River in Ohio from where the early settlers originated. Other sources claim that the name honors Molly Hardin, an ancestor of V.M. Hardin, who was held captive by Scioto Indians (1976 History, 42). The township was first settled in 1836 by Presley Purdy, John Hainline, Benjamin Clark and V.M. Hardin, all clustered in the SE corner of the township, at the head of Spring Creek and north of the Spring Creek settlement.

Sciota Township has the highest elevation in the county. The land along the Warren County line on sections 5 and 6 is 790 feet above sea level, and 300 feet higher than the La Moine River bottom land in Lamoine Twp.

SCOTLAND SCHOOL (No. 94)

This was the name for Center Point School in March of 1947 after consolidation with Maple Grove, Fairmount, McNair, Union No. 95, Oak Grove, and Camp Creek schools.

SCOTLAND TOWNSHIP

Congressional Township 5North and 2West from the 4th Principal Meridian was named for the many settlers of Scottish origin. Among them are Dr. Charles Hay, who lived along Camp Creek in 1832, and numerous members of the Walker family, including Cyrus Walker, the prominent Illinois attorney. The township was informally known as "Little Scotland" (Harris, Z.).

SCOTLAND TOWNSHIP HALL

The hall was located at Center Point and was dedicated in 1908 (MDJ, 3/11/1908).

SCOTLAND TRINITY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Built in 1993 on the site of the Camp Creek Presbyterian Church, which was destroyed by fire in 1991, this sanctuary now houses three previous congregations: Camp Creek, Ebenezer, and Bardolph which merged to form Scotland Trinity. This is an active rural congregation.

SCOTT'S CEMETERY

This cemetery is located on the west side of the SW quarter of Sec. 30 in Bethel Twp. An 1841 deed from William Holton to John Scott mentions the already existing "burying grounds" (Deeds: G/72). The 1842 deed from William Holton to trustees of the Union Meeting House specifies that the land is for "public burying ground" and mentions the meeting house, which was then located east of the burying ground (Deeds: L/581). Subsequently, Joshua Scott deeded additional land (Deeds: 78/411; 150:442). The first burial was of Olive Holton, wife of William Sr. in 1836. The cemetery became public in 1927 (Deeds: 150:442) and is still in use.

See also Scott's Church.

SCOTT'S CHURCH

This Methodist church was organized in 1841, probably in conjunction with the already existing cemetery. In 1842 William Holton sold the burying ground to the Union Meeting House. The deed mentions the existence of a church building east of the grounds (Deeds: L/581). In 1896 Joshua Scott sold land to the Methodist Episcopal Church (Deeds: 78/411), which was an addition to land deeded by John Scott in 1867. The land was to be used "for school and religious purposes, except for the use by Mormons and Catholics who do not use the King version of the Bible." The plot was one acre on the west half of the SW quarter of Sec. 30 in Bethel Twp. The church closed its doors in 1987.

See also Scott's Cemetery.

SCOTTSBURG

This was a station on the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railroad, opened in November of 1870 and located on the NW quarter of Sec. 35 in Walnut Grove Twp. Initially the stop was called Darwin Station, so named by Alorado C. Ford, the agent, in honor of his wife Esther J. Darwin (1885 History, 1042-3). The opening of the Scottsburg Post Office in 1872 led to the change in name.

See also Scottsburg Post Office.

SCOTTSBURG CEMETERY

See Pearce Cemetery.

SCOTTSBURG POST OFFICE

This post office was established on Oct. 23, 1872 with George C. Pearce as postmaster. It was presumably named for John J. Scott on whose farm it was located. The post office existed off and on until April 30, 1913, when its functions were taken over by the Bushnell Post Office.

SCOTTSBURG SCHOOL
(No. 7, Walnut Grove Twp.; No. 16)

Clarke called this school Greenwood (p. 427). It was built prior to 1861, but no deeds could be found to verify the date. The school was located on the SE quarter of the SW quarter of Sec. 26 in Walnut Grove Twp., where it appears on county maps from 1861 to 1940. It was probably the initial meeting place for the Greenwood Church. A 1950 deed transferred the land into private ownership (Deeds: 206/331).

SEAL CREEK

See Wolfden Branch.

SEARS SAW MILL

This is the only existing mill in the county. It was started by Harold Sears in 1929 on the NE quarter of Sec. 29 in Eldorado Twp. In 1937 the mill was moved to its present site, the north side of Sec. 5, also in Eldorado Twp.

SEAWARDSVILLE

This town was platted on July 23, 1836 by O.T.L. Martin for William Seaward. The plat was located on the SE corner of the NW quarter of Sec. 25 in Industry Twp. (Deeds: C/211-212), just two miles east of Cross Roads. The plat was probably a speculative venture attempting to take advantage of the population cluster in the vicinity, served by a tavern kept by Seaward (Commissioners: A/245) and a store belonging to Granderson Pennington, who in December of 1836 was granted a license to "vend, sell and retail goods, wares and merchandise" (Commissioners: A/301). The plat was located along the much-traveled Galena Trail and the Rapids Road from Vermont to Fort Edwards (present-day Warsaw) on the Mississippi River. However, unlike Doddsville, which was also platted on that road, Seawardsville never made it, probably because it was located too close to the already established Cross Roads Settlement.

SEWARDSVILLE or SEAWARDSVILLE POST OFFICE

This post office was established on June 29 1840, with John Seward as postmaster. It was discontinued less than three years later, in February of 1843.

SHANGH(A)I SCHOOL
(No. 5 Lamoine Twp.; No. 123)

Clarke does not list this school nor does the 1885 history of the county, but the 1871 atlas shows it on the SE corner of the SW quarter of Sec. 24 in Lamoine Twp. which is confirmed by an 1892 plat (Deeds: 66/391). The 1893 atlas shows it one half mile east on the NE corner of Sec. 25 where it remained until 1946. This was a union school of Lamoine and Bethel townships. In 1946 it consolidated with the School District #180 of McDonough and Hancock counties. The land was sold off in 1950 (Deeds: 207/136). No deed could be found to establish when the school moved to the location shown in 1893.

There is no known reason for the name.

SHANNON CEMETERY

See Simpson Cemetery.

SHANNON LAKE

The first reference to this small body of water is found in the Macomb Journal in 1901 when the lake was to be expanded to eleven acres and already featured a boathouse. According to the article it was to become "an ideal fishing place." The lake must have been developed sometime between 1893 and 1901 by impounding a tributary of the La Moine River. It was located on the SE quarter of Sec. 19 in Macomb Twp., and is shown on the 1913 and the 1919 maps, on property owned by James F. Shannon. In 1909 the lake was promoted as a source of water for Macomb, but this scheme was rejected. It was drained into the La Moine River in 1915 (MJ, 9/5/1915, p.4).

See also Welch's Creek.

SHAW or SHAWS CREEK, SOUTH FORK

This stream runs east through sections 10, 11, 12, and 1 of Mound Twp. and joins Shaw Creek in Harris Twp., Fulton County. Just beyond the Fulton County border, the impounded stream forms a recreational site called "Wildwood Haven." In 1991 Wildwood Haven became Cornerstone Farm and a site for annual religious festivals.

SHEEP WASH BRIDGE

This bridge spans the East Fork La Moine River on the township-line road between Sec. 13 of Macomb and Sec. 18 of Mound townships.

The name "comes from the time when sheep were an important agricultural product of the area. They were washed in this location prior to being shipped by rail out of Bardolph" (Harris, M.).

SHEETS CEMETERY

See Upper Mound Cemetery.

SHERIDAN

See Good Hope.

SHILOH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

This congregation organized in 1839 at the residence of Alexander Campbell on Sec.16 of Walnut Grove Twp. Starting in 1852 meetings moved to the school building on the SE corner of Sec. 8, called "Hickory Grove," and the congregation adopted that name. When the township was redistricted in 1863, and the school was to be in a different location, the congregation bought the school building and changed its name to Shiloh. The 1871 and 1893 atlases show the church. When new Presbyterian congregations organized in Bushnell in 1868, in Good Hope in 1869, and in Walnut Grove in the early 1870s, Shiloh parishioners split to join these new churches. Walnut Grove Presbyterian Church was first called Walnut Grove and Shiloh Church (1885 History, 439). No deeds could be located.

It seems that at times Shiloh Church was referred to as Sugar Grove Church to coincide with Hickory Grove Cemetery, sometimes called Sorghum Grove or Sugar Grove Cemetery, but this could not be confirmed.

Shiloh is an ancient town in central Palestine. It is also the location of the 1862 Civil War battle. The congregation probably adopted the new name to honor the battle. The church cemetery, however, retained the original name Hickory Grove.

SHOOFLY

See Adair.

SHORT FORK LA MOINE RIVER

This tributary of the East Fork La Moine River originates in Sec. 4 of Sciota Twp. and trends southeast through Sec. 13 of Sciota and sections 18, 19, 20, 29, 28, 27, and 26 of Walnut Grove Twp. The stream was probably named in reference to the much longer North Fork La Moine River. The 1861 map of the county calls the stream "West Branch."

See also Mud Creek and La Moine River.

SIESTA POST OFFICE

This post office was established on July 14, 1894 on the SW quarter of Sec. 33 in Bethel Twp. to serve the Mt. Zion neighborhood. It was discontinued on December 24, 1903, when its business was taken over by the Birmingham Post Office in Schuyler County.

Siesta is Spanish for noon or the midday rest taken in Spain and some Latin American countries. This tongue-in-cheek name might have been chosen to imply that the office would not be very busy. It is not known who bestowed the name or why it was chosen.

SIM STRADER SCHOOL

See Long Nine School.

SIMMONS CEMETERY

This cemetery, also called Lansdown, is located on the NW corner of the NE quarter of Sec. 16 in Emmet Twp. In 1838 Emanuel Lansdown sold two acres of land (Deeds: E/386), and is listed as the owner of adjacent land in 1861. The earliest known grave is that of Joseph E. Lansdown in 1855. An 1864 land deed from Mankin Champion to James D. Simmons for the north half of the west half of the NE quarter of Section 16, mentions the graveyard which was not included in the transaction (Deeds: 16/59). The cemetery is first shown on the 1893 map. Most burials are those of the two families. The cemetery is now part of the Spring Lake Park.

SIMPSON CEMETERY

The Shannon or Simpson Cemetery is located on the NW corner of the SW quarter of Sec. 19 in Macomb Twp. The earliest two graves are from the 1840s. Shannon children were buried here in the 1860s and members of the Simpson family in the 1870s and 1880s. The cemetery is shown only on the 1893 and the 1913 county maps. This was a private burial ground on the Shannon and Simpson lands and no deeds were found.

SIXTEEN SCHOOL
(No. 5, Eldorado Twp.; No.154)

This school was built in 1869 on the NW corner of Sec. 22, on land deeded in 1860 by James Mershon (Deeds: 52/524) and in 1873 by Fielding Berghtol (Deeds: 34/528). Clarke already called it "a school known as Sixteen" (Clarke, 418) and the name lasted throughout its existence. After consolidation in March of 1947 the building became the schoolhouse for

Eldorado School District # 154. The grounds were sold off in 1956 (Deeds: 215/410).

Sixteen was the name given to schools in recognition of the 1818 Act of Congress which admitted Illinois to the Union and set aside the sixteenth section of each township for the use of schools. The name "Sixteen" thus signifies the first attempt at financing public education in Illinois.

See also West Prairie Presbyterian Church.

SIXTEEN SCHOOL
(No. 4, Mound Twp.; No. 74)

Prior to 1855 a school was taught in Edward Dyer's house on the NE quarter of Sec. 15. Then a building was erected on the SW corner of the NW quarter of Sec. 15 where it is shown on the 1861 map. The 1871 map shows a school building a little east on the section line, and just west of the railroad line. The proximity to the railroad probably led to the relocation of the school onto the NW corner of Sec. 22 in 1869 (Clarke, 420). This latter location remained the school site until June of 1946 when the school consolidated into the Sperry School District # 71. No early deeds could be found but the Sec. 22 site was sold in 1946 (Deeds: 190/287).

SKEAN'S POND

See Lake Surprise.

SMITH CEMETERY

See Old Plymouth Cemetery.

SNAKE DEN HOLLOW

See Rattlesnake Den Hollow.

SNAKEDEN BRANCH

This is a stream in Eldorado Twp. It runs through sections 21, 28 and 33 and empties into the Sugar Creek in Sec. 3 of Oakland Twp. in Schuyler County.

SOLAN CEMETERY

See Pearce Cemetery.

SOLON-ROBINSON CEMETERY

See Robinson Cemetery.

SORGHUM CITY

The 1955 and the 1958 county plat books show "Sorghum" on the NE corner of Sec. 17 and the adjoining corners of sections 8, 9, and 16 of Walnut Grove Twp. Other sources place "Sorghum" on the SW quarter of Sec. 15, close to the center of the township and the sites of the town hall, the church and the school.

Sorghum was an important crop in the early days of the county. The canes were crushed to produce sugary syrup and molasses.

See also Sorghum Post Office and Shiloh Presbyterian Church.

SORGHUM GROVE CEMETERY

See Hickory Grove Cemetery.

SORGHUM POST OFFICE

This post office was established on March 3, 1893 and discontinued on February 28, 1903 by transferring its functions to Good Hope. According to Macomb Journal, a post office "to be known as 'Sorghum City Corners'" was to be established (MJ, 3/23/1893), but the name was probably abbreviated by the Post Office Department.

On the 1915 county map of county postal routes "Sorghum" appears on the SW corner of Section 9. The site was the residence of the postmaster Oris I. Hoyt.

See also Sorghum City.

SOUTH BRANCH CROOKED CREEK or SOUTH BRANCH LA MOINE RIVER

See La Moine River.

SOUTH CEMETERY

See New Hope Cemetery.

SPERRY SCHOOL
(No. 9, Mound Twp.; No. 71)

First built in 1864, this school was located on the NW quarter of Sec. 10 where it remained throughout its existence, although no early deeds could be located. The name comes from C. Sperry who owned the land in 1861 and was the school's first director. The 1919 USGS map calls the school "Railroad School" because it was located just east of the Toledo, Peoria & Western railroad tracks. The name was not in use very long. In 1946 Sperry became a

consolidated school district for eastern part of Pleasant Valley District, the Sixteen School in Mound Twp., Mound School, and Crowl School. The grounds, located on the SE corner of the SW quarter of the NW quarter of Sec. 10, were sold off in 1961 (Deeds: 239/43).

SPICER CEMETERY

See Pearce Cemetery.

SPIKER SCHOOL
(No. 2, Blandinsville Twp.; No. 32)

This school was located on the east side of the NE quarter of Sec. 7, on land donated in 1858 by Phillip Spiker (Deeds: 6/164). First shown in 1861, the school retained the name and location throughout its existence. The grounds were sold off in 1959 (Deeds: 230/300).

SPRING BRANCH

Road Survey Records for 1848 mention this creek as located in the SE corner of Sec. 12 in Walnut Grove Twp. (RSR, 32). The creek originates in Sec. 12, runs in a southeasterly direction through Sec. 18 and 17 of Prairie City Twp., and empties into the Drowning Fork in Sec. 21 of Bushnell Twp.

SPRING CREEK

This stream originates in the SW corner of Sciota Twp. and flows through sections 6, 5, 8, 17, 16, 15, 22, 21, 18, 33, and 32 of Emmet Twp. to empty into the East Fork La Moine River in Sec. 5 of Colchester Twp. Upper reaches of the Spring Creek were the center of an early settlement cluster in the county. The creek was fed by numerous springs and had a steady water flow. In the early years of settlement this flow supported several grain- and sawing mills. Presently the creek supplies water to Spring Lake.

See also Spring Creek (settlement) and Spring Lake.

SPRING CREEK (settlement)

Spring Creek started in the early 1830s. The first settlers were William Pennington, on Sec. 8, James Head and Ephraim Twitchell on Sec. 6, and James Clarke, Caswell Russell, and Thomas Hays on Sec. 5. The area offered the desirable mix of plentiful timber and border prairie. The site also straddled the major state road connecting Burlington, Iowa with Macomb and Rushville. Peck's gazetteer for 1837 calls it "Russell's Grove," (Peck, 285), probably after Caswell Russell. This name was not used locally. With the coming of the railroad in the mid 1850s stage-coach transportation decreased and Spring Creek lost its importance as a residential cluster on an important road.

SPRING CREEK CAMP

Camp Meeting Association was a Methodist Episcopal congregation, which organized around 1856 and met originally at the Walker Schoolhouse, on the SW corner of Sec. 8 in Emmet Twp. In 1879 and 1880 the Association purchased property from Abraham B. Stickle on the NW corner of Sec. 9 in Emmet Twp. (Deeds: 47/417; 46/62) where it erected a tent and buildings. The Association also changed its name to the Macomb District Camp Meeting Association. The local name for the site was Spring Creek Camp. The grounds were used for revival meetings until 1899 (Peter, 74).

SPRING CREEK CEMETERY or GRAVEYARD

This cemetery, also called Spring Grove, Head, Humbard or Humbert, Sciota, and Russell, is located west of the NE corner of the SE quarter of Sec. 5 in Emmet Twp. It is shown hereon all maps. Burials date from the 1830s, but the cemetery was platted in 1866 (Deeds: 23/214) when Thomas W. Head sold two acres for a public graveyard in 1867 (Deeds: 18/466). The cemetery is not in use any more. The different names come from neighboring families, many of whom are among the earliest settlers of Emmet and Sciota townships.

SPRING CREEK CHRISTIAN CHURCH

This congregation organized in the early 1850s and met in the Walker Schoolhouse until 1869 when it moved to Sciota to form Sciota Christian Church.

See also Walker School.

SPRING CREEK LAKE

See Spring Lake.

SPRING CREEK MILL

See Clarke's Sawmill.

SPRING CREEK POST OFFICE

This post office was established on October 25, 1843 with James Head as postmaster. It was discontinued on April 10, 1858, with Bruce Post Office taking over the operation. The 1861 map of the county shows two locations labeled "Spring Creek P. O." One is shown on the west side of the NW quarter of the NE quarter of Sec. 5 on C. Humbard's land and the other on the SE corner of the NE quarter of the SE quarter of Sec. 6 on George Hainline Senior's land. The map must have shown the locations of both the Spring Creek and Bruce post offices.

See also Bruce Post Office.

SPRING CREEK RESERVOIR

See Spring Lake.

SPRING CREEK SUBDIVISION

This Macomb subdivision is located on the NE quarter of the NW quarter of Sec. 22 in Emmet Twp.

SPRING CREEK TOWNSHIP

SPRING GROVE CEMETERY

See Spring Creek Cemetery.

SPRING LAKE

This man-made lake, formed by an impoundment of Spring Creek, is located on sections 15, 16, and 17 of Emmet Twp. The lake was originally built in 1927 (Plats: 3/119), and enlarged in 1968. It has served as the principal water supply for the city of Macomb. The lake is almost totally surrounded by city-owned property including Spring Lake Park. The 1940 plat book of McDonough County calls it "Lake Macomb," but this name was not common. The lake was first called Spring Creek Reservoir, then Spring Creek Lake, and finally in 1933 Spring Lake. It is the largest body of water in the county.

SPRING RUN GERMAN BAPTIST CHURCH

This church started in 1879 when the Bushnell arm of the German Baptists, or "Bushnell Church" split into this congregation and Camp Creek Church. The Spring Run Church existed from 1879 to 1899, and again from 1906 to 1927 (Peter, 171-172). It met in the Crowl Schoolhouse. In 1908 German Baptist Church became Church of the Brethren, commonly known as the Dunkers or Dunkards Church.

The name comes from a spring just north of the schoolhouse, shown on the 1893 map.

See also Bushnell Church and Camp Creek Church.

SPRINGER GRAVE

The grave of Mordecai Springer, who died in 1887 and was buried near his residence, is all that remains of a cemetery which was located just south from the present grave site, on the NW quarter of Sec. 26 in Industry Twp. The cemetery was called Crossroads or Pleasant Grove, because of its proximity to the Crossroads settlement and the Pleasant Grove Methodist Episcopal Church. There is no evidence that this cemetery was public, although it must have been used as one of the earliest burying places in the county. All traces of it have long disappeared (Cemeteries: 1 16). Lewis Springer owned the SE quarter of Sec. 26 in 1840 and Charles P. Springer owned in the 1860s and the 1870s the SW part of the NE quarter of Sec. 25.

See also Industry.

STANDARD CEMETERY

This cemetery is located on the south side of the SW quarter of Sec. 24 in Industry Twp. It is shown only on the 1913 map. In 1894 A.J. Smith donated land "to be used as a Public Cemetery in the Town of Industry" (Deeds: 75/234). Most burials date from the 1840s to the 1860s. The name probably comes from the Standard family, which owned adjacent land.

STANDARD SCHOOL
(No. 4, Industry Twp.)

This school was the predecessor of the Pleasant Grove School, later called Crossroads and Dixie School. It was the building of the original School District No. 4 in Industry Twp., located on the SW corner of Sec. 24, on Gideon Standard's land where it appears on the 1861 county map. It probably ceased to exist after school districts reorganized in 1858 when Pleasant Grove School was built (Clarke, 742).

See also Dixie and Crossroads schools.

STAPP POST OFFICE

The application for this post office was dated the 9th of March 1894. The office was to replace the Myron Post Office, but apparently additional necessary papers were not filed and the post office was discontinued eight months later on Oct. 31, 1894. The postmaster was Jesse Calvert, who was also the postmaster of the Myron Post Office. The name comes from the Stapp family, whose land holdings were in several locations in Emmet Twp. The exact location of this post office is not known.

See also Myron Post Office.

STEVENS' CEMETERY or GRAVEYARD

This burial ground is located on the SE quarter of Sec. 17 in Colchester Twp., on land owned by the Stevens family, the ancestors of the mercantile houses of Stevens Brothers in Colchester and Chicago, and the U.S. Supreme Court justice, Paul Stevens. The graveyard is not marked on any map (Cemeteries: 11/23-24.), but it contains the grave of Lyman Peek, a veteran of the War of 1812.

STICKLE CEMETERY

Stickle Cemetery is located on the SW quarter of the SW quarter of Sec. 11 in Emmet Twp., on land originally owned by Abram Stickle. It is a sizeable cemetery, which served the neighborhood families, even though it was on private property. The cemetery was located southeast of the Stickle Methodist Episcopal Church. The earliest burials of Abram Stickle's wife and daughter were in 1839, but the cemetery is first shown on the 1913 map.

It is reputed that just south of the cemetery there is a mass grave of thirty-six pioneers who died in the plague of 1849 and 1851 (Stickle). The identity of the burials is not known. They may have been travelers or migrants on the Burlington Road.

See also Halfway House (Emmet Twp.)

STICKLE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

This congregation organized in 1845 and met for nine years in the Timber and Union schoolhouses. In 1854 it built its sanctuary on the west side of the SW quarter of Sec. 11 in Emmet Twp. In 1860 Abram Stickle donated land for the church "known as Stickle" (Mortgages: N/353). It is not known when the congregation ceased to function. Church records stop with 1888, but the church is a preaching point in 1913 and the building is shown on county maps through 1919. A 1923 land deed from the trustees of the Stickle Methodist Church transfers the ownership of the land to Alfred Stickle (Deeds: 141/628).

STICKLE SCHOOL

See Union School (No. 1, Emmet Twp.; No. 51)

STONE QUARRIES

Most stone quarries mentioned in the historical sources were located west of Macomb and were operated from the 1850s to the 1880s.

Stewart's quarry was located two miles west of Macomb (1885 History, 68), McLean's was located one half mile west of Stewart's, and Oakman's was located on the east half of the SE quarter of Sec. 23 in Colchester Twp. In addition, the 1885 history of the county lists Randolph's and Bartelson's quarries (1885 History, 70), locations unknown.

STONEKING CEMETERIES

There are two Stoneking cemeteries, both in Bethel Twp. The larger one, located on the east side of the SW quarter of Sec. 28, is a public cemetery incorporated in 1920 (Incorporations: 1/218). It started in the 1860s on land owned by John Stoneking, Jr. The cemetery is first shown on the 1893 map and Stoneking family members are among the first burials. The cemetery is still in use.

The Stoneking graves, located on the NE quarter of the SE quarter of Sec. 33 in Bethel Twp., is all that remains of the small family burial plot. The graves of two small children of J.G. Stoneking in the 1850's are identified, but eight other field stones are unknown graves. The land belonged to John Stoneking, Sr., and the plot is not shown on any county map. The burials predate those in the Stoneking Cemetery on Sec. 28.

STOOKEY SCHOOL
(No. 6, Lamoine Twp.; No. 122)

According to Clarke this school was built in 1870. It is not shown in the 1871 atlas, but appears on all later maps of the county. It was located on the SE corner of the NE quarter of Sec. 15 in Lamoine Twp. It was part of the so-called Dog Town neighborhood, and was sometimes called Hidden Nook School (1976 History, 33). It closed in the 1950s. The name Stookey, sometimes spelled "Stooker" or "Stokey", is after Benjamin Stookey, who owned nearby land in the 1870s and in 1893. No land deeds were found.

STRADER SCHOOL

See Long Nine School.

STRADER-NANKIVEL CEMETERY

This family cemetery is located on the NW quarter of Sec. 34 in Chalmers Twp., on land owned in 1871 by Simeon Strader. The John Nankivel family owned land on the SW quarter of Sec. 34. The cemetery is shown only on the 1913 county map. No deeds could be located. Burials date from 1838 to 1902.

STRINGTOWN

See Ragtown.

SUGAR CREEK

This creek originates in Sec. 10 of Eldorado Twp., exits through Sec. 1 into Fulton County, enters McDonough County again in Sec. 30, and exits through sections 35 and 36 into Schuyler County. The name first appears in 1832 (Commissioners: A/83). It probably indicates the presence of sugar maples along its course. On Findley's 1833 map and Mitchell's 1834 map the creek is called Mill Creek. The name comes from the mill later known as Hagan's Sawmill.

See also Hagan's Sawmill.

SUGAR CREEK CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

See Foster Point Presbyterian Church.

SUGAR CREEK PRECINCT

See Eldorado Township.

SUGAR GROVE CHURCH and CEMETERY

See Hickory Grove Cemetery and Shiloh Presbyterian Church.

SULLIVAN CEMETERY

See Archer-Bethel Cemetery.

SUMMIT SCHOOL
(No. 7, New Salem Twp.; No. 87)

The original location of a school in this neighborhood was on the NW corner of the SE quarter of Sec. 25, on land donated by Joseph Lowns in 1851 (Deeds: P/115). After redistricting in 1857 the school was built on the SW corner of Sec. 25, on land donated in 1860 by Amasa Jacobs (Deeds: 7/345). It operated in this location until the early 1940s and was always known by this name. The land was sold by trustees in 1946 (Deeds: 190/203). The school served as a place of worship for the Centennial Methodist Episcopal congregation from 1871 to 1876.

SUMMIT SCHOOL (Eldorado Twp.)

This name appears only once. It must have been a school better known by a different name but it is not known which school this was.

SUNNY SIDE SCHOOL
(No. 9, Hire Twp.; No. 48)

This school was built in 1863 on the SE corner of Sec. 30 in Hire Twp., on land purchased from Milton T. Hunt (Deeds: 11/35). The building was situated on a flat stretch of prairie. Prior to the use of field drain tiles such land during wet seasons often had standing water due to poor drainage. The school was locally known as Frog Pond School (1976

History, 29). The grounds passed into private ownership in 1949 (Deeds: 206/19).

SURPRISE LAKE

See Lake Surprise.

SWAMP SCHOOLHOUSE

See Maple Grove School (Scotland Twp.)

SWITZER SCHOOL

See Pleasant Hill School.

SYCAMORE FORD

See Jones Ford.

T, U, V

TABLER CEMETERY
See King Cemetery.

TAINTER SCHOOL
See Maple Hill School.

TANK SCHOOL (No. 26)

This school was located on the NE corner of Sec. 35 in Sciota Twp. It is first shown on the 1893 map, but it is mentioned as having existed as early as 1879 (1885, p. 945). No deeds could be located to verify the dates of origin or termination. The name comes from its location near the water tank of the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad (1976 History, 43). The 1918 U.S.G.S. quadrangle map of Good Hope calls the school "Franklin School," probably after William H. Franklin, the first postmaster in Sciota. The 1940 plat of the county marks the school as "Good Hope," but this seems to be a mistake, unless it was to indicate that the school had consolidated with the Good Hope School located in town.

TENNESSEE

Tennessee was laid out on Apr. 3, 1854 on the north half of Sec. 22 in Tennessee Twp. by Thomas K. Waddle, Joseph B. Bacon, and Steve Cockerham (Deeds: V/2-3). Like Bardolph, Bushnell, Colchester, Colmar, and Prairie City, Tennessee was platted to take advantage of the C.B. & Q. railroad line through the county. Reflecting the primary function of the town, Tennessee was called "Tennessee Station" in the 1871 atlas. In the 1876 atlas it was "Tennessee Station & Post Office." Like all towns which sprang up next to the railroad, Tennessee streets run parallel and at right angles to the tracks, not conforming to the strict east-west and north-south orientation of towns which predate the railroad.

The name of the town preceedes the name of the township, and was given after the state where Larkin C. Bacon came from. Joseph B. Bacon was Larkin's son.

TENNESSEE CATHOLIC CHURCH
See Sacred Heart Church.

TENNESSEE POST OFFICE

This post office was established on April 1, 1856.

TENNESSEE SPRINGS
See Vishnue Springs.

TENNESSSEE STATION
See Tennessee.

TENNESSEE TOWNSHIP

When the first township organization in McDonough County was effected in 1857, Congressional Township 5North and Range 4West from the 4th Principal Meridian was named Tennessee in honor of the home state of many of the settlers. Township reorganization in 1880 created Colchester Twp. out of western part of Chalmers Twp. and eastern part of Tennessee Twp. The present Tennessee Twp. is a so-called fractional township, lacking sections 1, 12, 13, 24, 25, and 36, and the eastern half of the sections 2, 11, 14, 23, 26, and 35.

[TENESSEE TOWNSHIP CHURCH]

The map of 1861 shows a church building on the NE corner of Sec. 27. It was located on J. Talmen land but no deeds and no further information could be found.

THOMAS CORNER or CROSSROADS
See New Philadelphia.

THOMPSON COLLEGE
(No. 6, Hire Twp.; No. 45)

According to Clarke, this school was erected in 1872 on the NE corner of Sec. 23 (Clarke, p. 432), but an 1864 deed from Henry C. Griffith to S.K. Pendrick (Mortgages: S 135) seems to be the actual starting date of the school which probably preceded the 1872 building. The school remained in existence until 1955, when the school lot was sold (Deeds: 215/313).

No reason could be found for the school's name.

TIMBER or TIMBER CREEK SCHOOL (No. 2, Emmet Twp.; No. 52)

This school seems to have been the successor to Clarke's School in the Spring Creek settlement. It started in 1840 or 1841 in a log cabin built by general contribution and located on the east side of the creek probably near the quarter section line between the NW and the SW quarters of Section 4. The school was moved shortly afterwards and an 1845 deed from George Hainline locates it on the SE corner of the SW quarter of Sec. 5 (Deeds: J/342), but it does not show on the 1861 map. In 1869 the school was again moved onto land deeded by Jamison N. Hainline and located 94 rods east of the SW corner of Sec. 5 (Deeds: 27/603), where it is shown on maps from 1871 to 1893. In 1902 the schoolhouse was moved again, across the valley, to the north side of the NE quarter of Sec. 7 onto land deeded in 1903 by Virginia A. Hainline (Deeds: 91/175). It remained in this location until 1947, when it consolidated with the Blandinsville-Sciota School District # 175. The grounds were sold off in 1949 (Adair W. B., 2/10/1949).

The name comes from the "growth of timber" which had to be removed as condition of sale (Deeds: J/342).

See also Clarke Walker schools.

TOLANS BRANCH

This small stream in Eldorado Twp. is the tributary of the West Branch Sugar Creek in Schuyler County. Tolans Branch flows south between sections 29 and 30, and 31 and 32. It is named for William Toland who owned land in Sec. 32.

TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN RAILWAY

This is the best-known name for the rail line which crosses the county from east to west through towns of New Philadelphia, Bushnell, Good Hope, Sciota and Blandinsville. The line was built in 1861 as Mississippi and Wabash Valley Railroad. It beeame Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railroad in 1868 and Toledo, Peoria & Western in 1887. The line was sold several times between the 1990s and 2005. It is presently owned by the Keokuk Junction Railway Company (MJ 12/12/2004, p. 2B).

TOWN FORK

This tributary of the Farmers Fork originates in Sciota Twp. and flows through sections 16, 22, 26, and 35 of Sciota, and sections 31, 32, and 33 of Walnut Grove Twp. to join Farmers Fork in Sec. 4 of Macomb Twp. The creek runs just south of Good Hope and probably owes its name to the town. The earliest known name of this stream was Brush Creek, so called in 1857 (Commissioners: D/278). The name persisted until 1914 as reported by postmasters William Blandin, David Campbell and Sude E. Neale (Site). It is not known when Brush Creek became Town Fork.

TOWN FORK or TOWN BRANCH

See Killjordan Creek.

TROUBLESOME CREEK

This is one of the major watercourses in the county. It originates in the northeastern Scotland Twp. and flows southwest to join La Moine River in Sec. 16 of Lamoine Twp. The early name of this stream was Turkey Creek as reported in Peck's gazetteer (Peek, 89), shown on the Lewis Robinson map of 1838, and also reported by Fandon's postmaster in 1871 (Site). "Trouble Creek," however, was already used in 1834 (Commissioners: A/166), and the name "Troublesome" appears on the 1861 map, so the two names must have been used concurrently. The presence of wild turkeys undoubtedly led to the early naming. The present name is attributed to a government surveyor who could not eross the creek because of its almost perpendicular banks. The county was originally surveyed before 1818, but some parts were later resurveyed. The name does not appear on early surveys.

TROUBLESOME CREEK BRIDGES

Troublesome Creek had three bridges, shown on the 1861 map. The bridge on the SE quarter of Sec. 29 in Chalmers Twp. was mentioned in 1834 and was on the road from Middleton to the mills on the La Moine River. The bridge mentioned in 1842 was located on Sec 23 in Chalmers Twp. (Commissioners: A/213), and another early bridge over Troublesome Creek was on the west side of the SE quarter of Sec. 29 in Lamoine Twp.

TUCKER TOWN

This nickname refers to the neighborhood around the Lamoine Mill and bridge on Sec. 21 of Lamoine Twp. A family by the name of Tucker used to reside in Lamoine Twp., one burial having been recorded in Scott Cemetery. Another explanation found in American Placenames is that the name may derive from "tuckered out." It may refer to the disappearance of the mill and the adjacent settlement.

See also La Moine (settlement).

TUNNICLIFF GROVE or LAKE

This recreational spot, mentioned in the Macomb Daily Journal of Sept. 3, 1902, was located on the NW quarter of Sec. 21 in Macomb Twp., just east of the Crabb Bridge. The lake was part of the East Fork La Moine River flood plain and was just north of the river channel. Damon G. Tunnicliff was a prominent Macomb lawyer. The land belonged to the family from 1866 to 1912, during which time it was called "Grove" and was the favorite gathering site for the Macomb's elite. The 1913 county atlas labeled the body of water "Lake."

TURKEY CREEK

See Troublesome Creek.

TURTLE CREEK

See La Harpe Creek.

UNION BAPTIST CHURCH OF BETHEL TOWNSHIP

See Union Church (Bethel Twp.)

UNION CHAPEL

This church was located on the south side of the SW quarter of Sec. 13 in Scotland Twp., just east of the Union School. An 1881 gift of land from Manson Herndon to the "trustees of the Church of United Brethren in Christ, known as Union Chapel," confirms the location (Deeds: 49/445). The church was shown only on the 1893 map. Services discontinued in 1900.

UNION CHURCH (Bethel Twp.)

This was the first church in McDonough County. It organized in 1828 (Webb) under the leadership of Elder John Logan and Stephen Strickland. Members included many of the most prominent early settlers in Bethel Twp. The house of worship was located on the SW quarter of the SW quarter of Sec. 10 on land deeded in 1847 by Benjamin Mathews to "trustees of Predestination Baptist Church known and described as the Union Church" (Deeds: L/382). This was originally a United Baptist Church and was sometimes called Union Baptist Church of Bethel Township, but a year after organization it became the Regular, Primitive, or Old School Baptist denomination. The church moved to Middleton, now Fandon, in 1873. The Fandon Church ceased operation in 1932 (Peter, 14-15).

UNION CHURCH (Blandinsville Twp.)

See Union House.

UNION CHURCH (Industry Twp.)

According to the 1871 atlas, this was the first church in Industry Township. It was erected in 1848 on Sec. 25. No deed could be located to verify the exact location, but the church probably served the Vance's Settlement on Sec. 24, and Carter's Settlement on Sec. 26. The building was used by different denominations (1871 map, text, p. 70). It is known that a Methodist Episcopal congregation met in the Union Church building until 1866, after which time it moved to its new house of worship in the town of Industry (Peter, 92-94). The Union Church itself was probably in existence until 1857 when the Methodist Church at Crossroads was built.

See also Pleasant Grove Methodist Episcopal Church.

UNION CHURCH (Lamoine Twp.)

See White Flock Church

UNION DISTRICTS (Bethel Twp.)

Bethel Twp. had three union districts. In 1859 Union District No. 3 was with Chalmers Twp. This school later became Fandon School. Union districts No. 2 (West Bethel) and No. 5 (Shanghai) were with Lamoine Twp.

UNION DISTRICTS (Bushnell and Prairie City townships)

In 1859 there was one union district with Fulton County, but by 1879 there are three union school districts for the two townships (Clarke, 421). The school in District No. 4 was called Maple Hill School, the school in District No. 5 was called Number 5 School, and the school in District No. 6 was called Brock School. In 1940 there are two union districts with Fulton County, # 205, called Curtis, and # 206, called Maple Hill.

UNION DISTRICTS (Chalmers Twp.)

Children from the township attended four union schools over the years. In 1859 School District No. 1 was with Colchester Twp. This later became Union District No. 6 which was the school in Colchester. Original Union District No. 3, later known as No. 12, was the Fandon School. The schoolhouse of the Union District No.1 in 1878 was the Cottage Corner School in Bethel Twp., and Union District No. 8 was the Hume School in Colchester Twp.

UNION DISTRICTS (Emmet Twp.)

Union District No. 5 had two schoolhouses, one on Sec. 1 in Emmet Twp. called Pilot Knob, and one on Sec. 18 in Macomb Twp. called Prairie Hill School.

UNION DISTRICTS (Lamoine Twp.)

Over the years the township had three union districts. On the 1859 plat District No. 2 was with Bethel Twp. and the school was known as West Bethel. Also in 1859, District No. 5 was with Bethel Twp. and the school was Shanghai. Later redistricting resulted in Union District # 200 with Hancock County, called North Colmar.

UNION DISTRICTS (Macomb Twp.)

The 1859 plat of school districts shows three union districts: No. 2 with Mound Twp., which later became Bardolph School, No. 4 with Walnut Grove Twp., known as Hamilton School, and No. 5 with Emmet Twp. with schools called Prairie Hill and Pilot Knob. In later years Bardolph became an independent district and District No. 4 became No. 3.

UNION DISTRICTS (Sciota Twp.)

In 1859 Sciota Twp. had two union school districts: No. 2 with Blandinsville Twp. and No. 3 with Walnut Grove Twp. In 1867 Sciota Twp. districts reorganized and the two union districts resulted in three schools: Lombard, and Muddy Lane from District 2 and from district No. 3 the Good Hope School, which was built in 1861 and was first located on the SW corner of Sec. 30 in Walnut Grove Twp. It moved into town in 1874.

UNION DISTRICTS (Tennessee Twp.)

In 1859 Tennessee Twp. had two union districts: No. 1 with Colchester Twp., and No. 7 with Hire Twp. When Clarke wrote his history there were four union districts. District No. 6 was the school in Colchester, District No. 7 was the Bean School in Colchester Twp., District No. 8 (previously District No. 7) was Argyle School in Hire Twp., and District No. 9 (with Hancock Co.) was Centennial School (Clarke, p. 431).

UNION DISTRICTS (Walnut Grove Twp.)

In 1859 the township had Union District No. 3 with Sciota Twp. and Union District No. 4 with Macomb Twp. District No. 3 eventually became the Good Hope School, while District No. 4 became District No. 8 with a schoolhouse called Hamilton.

UNION HOUSE

A building by this name, located on Sec. 21 in Blandinsville Twp., built in 1832, was the house of worship for two congregations, the Baptist and the Cambelites or Reformers, and also served as the first school in the neighborhood (1871 map, text, p. 40). "Very soon great dissatisfaction was experienced by the Baptists which led to the abandonment of the Union House" (1885 History, 462). Their new church called New Hope was built southeast of Blandinsville in Hire Twp. The Christian congregation, named Liberty moved to Blandinsville in 1849. The Union House was also referred to as the "Baptist Meeting Place." The building is not shown on any map of the county.

See also New Hope Baptist Church, Liberty Christian Church, and Liberty Cemetery.

UNION MEETING HOUSE (Bethel Twp.)

See Scott's Church.

UNION SCHOOL
(No. 1, Emmet Twp.; No. 51)

This school started in 1840 on the SE quarter of Sec. 10. It was called Haynes School House after James Haynes who in 1843 deeded land (Mortgages: B/419). In 1852 a school house is mentioned close to the NE corner of the SE quarter of Sec. 9 (R.S.R., 97). In 1854 this building was destroyed, and quickly rebuilt, this time on the south side of the NW quarter of Sec. 10. The 1861 map shows a school building on the SE quarter of Sec. 3 and the 1871 and the 1876 atlases show a school on the NE quarter of Sec. 11, which later was the site of Stickle Church. In 1881 the Sec. 10 grounds were sold by school trustees (Deeds: 47/190) and a new site was purchased from Francis M. Painter on the south side of the NE quarter of Sec. 9 (Deeds: 46/311) where it is shown on county maps from 1893 to 1940. The district was consolidated into the Bushnell-Prairie City District in 1947 and the site sold in 1950 (Adair W. B., 2/9/1950; Deeds: 206/17). In 1907 the school was called "Painter School," (MDJ 5/2/1907, p.4), but the 1919 map shows it as "Stickler (sic) School." The latter name refers to the numerous members of the Stickle family who served as school directors. In 1940 this was "Union School."

UNION SCHOOL
(No. 6, Scotland Twp.; No. 95)

This school was built in 1857 on land deeded to the trustees in 1858 by William Kyle (Deeds: 4/719). It was located on the SW corner of Sec. 13 where it is shown in 1861. It remained in the location until the consolidation into Scotland School District # 94 in 1947, although the 1893 atlas shows the school on the SW corner of Sec. 14. The grounds were sold off in 1948 (Deeds: 190/577).

UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH OF HIRE TOWNSHIP

See Elm Grove United Brethren Church.

UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH OF LAMOINE TOWNSHIP

See Lamoine Chapel.

UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH OF SCOTLAND TOWNSHIP

See Union Chapel.

UNITED BRETHREN IN CHRIST CHURCH OF MACOMB TOWNSHIP

See Jerusalem United Methodist Church.

UNITED BRETHREN IN CHRIST CHURCH OF SCIOTA TOWNSHIP

See Pleasant Gale United Brethren Church.

UNITED BRETHREN IN CHRIST CHURCH OF WALNUT GROVE TOWNSHIP

See Centre Chapel.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF CHALMERS TOWNSHIP

This church was located on the SW corner of the SE quarter of Sec. 5 in present-day Colchester Twp. on land donated to trustees in 1865 by P.F. Cheeseman (Deeds: 17/159). The church is shown on an 1869 plat (Deeds: 29/159) and also on the 1871 atlas of the county. It apparently closed in 1875 when land reverted back to Cheeseman (Deeds: 39 428).

UPPER MOUND CEMETERY

This cemetery is located on the NE corner of the SE quarter of Sec. 14 in Mound Twp. The cemetery was established in 1854 when George W. Sheets deeded land to the State of Illinois as the "burying ground for school district inhabitants" (Deeds: 7/393). The cemetery is shown on all county maps starting with 1861. The cemetery is also known as Dyer, High Mound, Sheets, and Mound United Brethren Cemetery. It is not used any more.

See also Mound United Brethren Church.

UPPER MOUND UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH

See Mound United Brethren Church.

UPPER RAPIDS

This name, although not in McDonough County, is often used in early county road records. It refers to the rapids of the Mississippi River with foot at Rock Island. Galena Road connected present Beardstown with Fort Armstrong at the rapids.

See also Lower Rapids.

VAIL CEMETERY

This family graveyard is located on the west side of the SW quarter of Sec. 14 in Industry Twp., on Vail family land at the east edge of the town of Industry. Thomas Vail moved to McDonough County in 1834 and first burials date from the late 1830s. The cemetery was located close to the residence of his son John B. The cemetery is shown on the 1893 and the 1913 maps of the county. No deeds could be located.

VANCE CEMETERY

This large cemetery is located on the north side of the NW quarter of Sec. 24 in Industry Twp. One of the first burials was James Vance, Sr., an early McDonough settler. He died in 1835 and was buried on what used to be his farm. The cemetery became a township cemetery in 1862 through a gift of land by the Vance family (Deeds: 12/465). It is shown on maps from 1893 and is still in use.

VANCE'S MILL

This was an early horse-powered mill that ground corn. Built by James Vance (Melean, 637) it was probably part of the Vance settlement. It is not known how long it operated.

VANCE'S SETTLEMENT

Among clusters of population in McDonough County in 1837, Peck's Gazetteer mentions "Vance's Settlement." According to Peck, this settlement was located "in five north, two and three west, six or eight miles southwest, from Macomb and on the waters of Crooked Creek" (Peck, 305). "Crooked Creek" is obviously a mistake. The creek in the area described by Peck is Camp Creek. In 1832 John Rogers sold to John Vance the SE quarter of Sec. 32 in Scotland Twp. and the NE quarter of Sec. 5 in Industry Twp. so five years later the neighborhood around Sec. 32 in Scotland and Sec. 24 in Industry Twp. where Vance homesteaded would have been known as Vance's Settlement.

See also Rogers Settlement and Walker's Grove Post Office.

VAWTER CEMETERY

This cemetery is located on the NE quarter of the NW quarter of Sec. 14 in Bethel Twp., three-fourths mile west of the former site of the East Bethel Church. It is a family burial plot, with interments dating from 1835 to 1918. John C. Vawter is known to have owned the site from 1840 on. The cemetery is also known as Calvin Cemetery (1976 History, 15) because three Calvin children were buried there. The Calvin family owned land south of the cemetery. No deeds could be located and the cemetery does not appear on any map.

VENARD SCHOOL

See East Bethel School.

VERMONT CITY RESERVOIR

This is a small man-made lake surrounded by a park located on sections 24 and 25 in Eldorado Twp. The lake was built in 1942 by damming a tributary of Sugar Creek. It supplies water to the town of Vermont in Fulton County.

VICTOR SCHOOL
(No. 6, Bethel Twp.; No. 135)

The first school in this neighborhood seems to have been located on the SE corner of the west half of the SW quarter of Sec. 25 on land donated in 1858 by Michael Rings (Mortgages: N/15). In 1875 a school was built on the south side of the SW quarter of Sec. 25 on land donated by B.F. Irish (Deeds: 34/406), but it is not shown on maps until 1913. It stayed in this location until 1947, when it consolidated into the Bethel School District # 133. It was part of the well known Victor neighborhood.

The name "Victor" appears already in Clarke (p. 708) and remains in use well into the 20th Century. The building and grounds were sold in 1950 (Adair W.B., 12/12/1950; Deeds 206/283).

No explanation could be found for this name.

VICTORY BAPTIST CHURCH

This church, a splinter from the Calvary Baptist Church of Macomb, organized in 1981 at the 4-H Center on the west edge of Macomb. In 1983 the congregation moved into Macomb where it worshipped until 1998, when it acquired the building previously occupied by the Aldersgate Church.

See also Aldersgate Church.

VISHNU or VISHNUE SPRINGS

The plat of the "Town of Vishnu" located on the SE quarter of Sec. 7 in Tennessee Twp., was filed on August 27, 1889 by Darius Hicks and John Mourning (Plats: 2/36) and the place is shown on maps from 1893 to 1913. The original plat was soon followed by Way's additions to the south and by the plat of "North Vishnu Springs" in the NE quarter of Sec. 7, filed by O.A. Young and Isaac Luce (Plat: 2/47). This frenzy of land speculation started when Darius Hicks opened a hotel next to a spring with mineral water said to have healing powers. North Vishnu Springs, sometimes referred to as "Luce City," also had a spring and a hotel. The places remained popular for a decade or two but then healing with mineral water went out of fashion.

Prior to the platting of the town of Vishnu, the springs were known as Tennessee Springs. When Rush Medical College examined the water and pronounced it "healthful," the spa promoter, Darius Hicks, renamed the springs "Vishnue," the name of a Hindu god credited with the ability to heal the sick, the lame, and the blind. Today, only the spring, the run-down hotel building and the alluring name remain. In 2003 the property was donated to Western Illinois University.

See also Luce City Springs.

VISHNUE POST OFFICE

This post office was established on June 15, 1895 with Edward N. McKee as postmaster. It was located on the SW quarter of Sec. 7 in Tennessee Twp. The services transferred to Colchester March 31, 1908.

W

WALKER AND MILLER'S MILL

See Hummer's Mill.

WALKER CEMETERY or GRAVEYARD

This cemetery is located on the NW corner of the SW quarter of Sec. 8 in Emmet Twp., on land donated by James W. Walker in 1853 (Deeds: S/173). Even though this was a public cemetery, it is not shown on county maps due to its small size. The first burials were in the early 1850s. The cemetery is sometimes called "Old Walker Cemetery," "Old Pennington Cemetery," or "Pennington Cemetery No. 1." It is the resting place of some of the oldest settlers in the Spring Creek neighborhood, as well as veterans of the War of 1812 and the Civil War.

WALKER CHURCH

See Walker School.

WALKER SCHOOL
(No. 6, Emmet Twp.)

An 1853 land transaction between James W. Walker and trustees of District No. 6 marks the beginning of this school and the adjacent burial grounds (Deeds: S/173). The site was just east of the SW corner of the NW quarter of Sec. 8, where it is shown on an 1868 plat (Deeds: 23/209). It is believed that Walker School started when "the people in the Timber School District had a 'falling out' concerning political questions (possibly slavery) and some of them seceded from the district" (Newsletter, 8:2/7). The Walker School building seems to have stood until around 1890, but was used as a school only until 1863 or 1864. At this time due to redistricting a new school was built and called Guy School. The pupils of the Walker School transferred to the new Guy and Timber schools.

Despite its short existence Walker School was described by several eyewitnesses (Pioneers, 312-313; Genealogy 12:4/671). It was primarily a schoolhouse but it was also a house of worship for the Spring Creek Christian Church until 1869 and the Spring Creek Camp Meeting Association until 1879. (Peter, 74).

See also Timber School, Oak Grove School and Spring Creek Camp.

WALKER'S GROVE POST OFFICE

This post office had a tenuous existence. It was established on Feb. 1, 1836 with John M. Walker as postmaster, but lasted only until May 5, 1837. It was reestablished on Sept. 9, 1850, and lasted until Oct. 9, 1852. Sometime after, it must have been reinstated because records show that it was closed again on Oct. 9, 1857, and again reopened on Oct. 29, 1857 this time as Mariposa P.O. It finally closed on Aug. 16, 1858. The last postmaster was William Knowles.

The location of the post office, which seems to have anchored a neighborhood known as Walker's Grove and even as "Walkersville," was on Sec. 5 of Industry Twp. where both John M. Walker and William Knowles owned properties. The neighborhood is one of the oldest in the county. Prior to the Walker family, the vicinity was known as Roger's Settlement. The location of the post office was well-marked on early maps. Burr's maps for 1836 and 1839 locate it in the NW corner of Industry Twp., and Peck's Gazetteer places it 7 miles south of Macomb (Peck, 308). The name appears on maps as late as 1864.

WALNUT GROVE

William J. Eddie laid out an unnamed town plat for D.B. Keith in 1870 (Deeds: 35/301). The plat was located on the SE quarter of Sec. 1 in Walnut Grove Twp., on the line of the St. Louis Division of the C.B. & Q. Railroad.

The proposed town was subsequently named after the township in which it was located. The name is still used for the neighborhood, but the town never developed.

WALNUT GROVE CEMETERY

This cemetery of the Walnut Grove Cumberland Presbyterian Church was established in 1838. The cemetery is located on the SE quarter of the SE quarter of Sec. 32. It is also known as Hamilton Cemetery because Levi Hamilton donated land to the church in 1854 (Deeds: W/339). The graves in the cemetery date from 1844 to 1870.

WALNUT GROVE CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

This Cumberland Presbyterian congregation started in 1838. Services were first held in private homes. In 1852 Levi Hamilton donated land to the Rushville Presbytery on the SE quarter of Sec. 32 in Walnut Grove Twp. and the NE quarter of Sec. 5 in Macomb Twp., a little southeast from the cemetery (Deeds: Q/146). In 1854 he deeded land to the Walnut Grove Cumberland Presbyterian Church (Deeds: W/339). After the first building burned in 1854, the second was erected. This building was moved to Good Hope (MDJ, 3/ 15/1872, p.2) to become Good Hope Cumberland Presbyterian Church. The original church site was used for annual camp meetings for a number of years (MDJ, 2/7/1923, p.3).

WALNUT GROVE POST OFFICE

This post office, first known as Lynn, was established on Dec. 29, 1870 with Samuel P. King as postmaster. The King family land was located on the SE quarter of Sec. 1 in Walnut Grove Twp. On May 3, 1871 the name of the post office changed to Walnut Grove. It closed November 15, 1918, reopened April 18, 1928, and finally closed in 1944.

WALNUT GROVE SCHOOL

See West Walnut Grove School.

WALNUT GROVE TOWNSHIP

This is Congressional Township 7North, Range 2West from the 4th Principal Meridian. The first settler in the township was Sidney Gear, who settled on Sec. 14 in 1835. Other early settlement clusters were in Sec. 27 with Gilmore Walker in 1837, and a school anchoring a neighborhood located on Sec. 16 in 1838.

According to Peck (p. 219), the township was called both Hickory Grove and Walnut Grove. The name Hickory Grove was the original name of Shiloh Presbyterian Church and is still the name of the church cemetery.

The name comes from a grove of walnut trees which stood just across the township line in Bushnell Twp. (1976 History, 48). Walnut trees were considered prime construction lumber in the county at the time.

WALNUT GROVE TOWNSHIP CHURCH OF THE UNITED BRETHREN IN CHRIST

See Center Church.

WARMACK CEMETERY

See Waymack Cemetery.

WASHINGTON

This was the original name for Macomb. The name was probably suggested by James Clarke, who was one of the first settlers in the county and who came from Washington County, Kentucky. Names of Revolutionary War heroes were popular at the time of the county's organization. (Hallwas 1990, 10).

See Macomb.

WAUBONSIE (INDIAN) TRAIL

This was a much-promoted early east-west transcontinental automobile route. It predates the Cannonball Trail. The road commenced at Covington, Indiana and went west via Danville, Illinois to Shenandoah, Iowa. The road had three branches in western Illinois, all of which joined in Carthage. The southern route went from Danville to Beardstown, Augusta, Bowen, Bentley and into Carthage. The middle route went from Danville to Carthage by way of Peoria, Canton, Bushnell, Macomb, Colchester, Tennessee and Colmar, and the northern route went through Cuba, Smithfield, Saville, Marietta, New Philadelphia, Good Hope, Sciota, Blandinsville, and La Harpe. All routes continued from Carthage westward via Keokuk.

The three routes testify to the competition for roads ushered in by increased use of automobiles. The best known segment of the Waubonsie Trail in McDonough County is the stretch east of Macomb along the present U.S. Highway 136. In 1911 and 1912 the proposed route, construction, and upkeep of the road was supported by the local Waubonsie Association. The USGS map of 1919 clearly labels this road. The trail was marked by painting telephone poles with a white, black and white bands of paint. An article in March of 1912 in the Carthage Republican describes the road as being a drag-treated roadbed: "After the 'shed' has been made on the road, it will be kept perfect by dragging, following each rain. The

farmers along the line of the trail will be expected to keep the dragging done."

Waubonsie is the name of an Indian chief of the Pottawatomi tribe. Before the white settlement of western Illinois, Pottawatomi Indians lived in southern Wisconsin, northern Illinois and Indiana, and around Chicago. As settlers moved into Illinois, Indian presence became increasingly intolerable. When Black Hawk War broke out, Waubonsie aligned himself with the settlers against the Sauk and Fox tribes, the long-time enemies of the Pottawatomies. But, as soon as the war ended, pressure rose to transport all Indians west across the Mississippi River. Waubonsie left with his people in the late 1830s. He died in Iowa in 1857.

See also Cannonball Trail, and Indian Burials.

WAYLAND CEMETERY

See Bowlin-Wayland Cemetery.

WAYMACK, WARMACK or WORMACK CEMETERY

This is a small family burial plot located on the NW quarter of Sec. 9 in Bethel Twp. Only members of the Waymack or Warmack family are interred here. The land belonged to the family from 1836 to 1859. The cemetery is not shown on county maps.

WELCH HOLLOW

See Argyle Hollow.

WELCH'S CREEK

This is an intermittent water course, which runs through Sec. 19 of Macomb Twp. and empties into the East Fork La Moine River in the SW quarter of Sec. 20. Around 1900 this creek was dammed to form Shannon Lake.

See also Shannon Lake.

WESLEY CHAPEL CEMETERY

This cemetery started with the Wesley Chapel Methodist Episcopal Church located on the SW quarter of the SW quarter of Sec. 18 in Blandinsville Twp. on land deeded in 1848 by Nathan Ward to the "Methodist Episcopal Church" (Deeds: M/51). The church is shown in atlases from 1861 to 1913. The 1893 and the 1913 atlases show both the church and the cemetery, but the 1919 USGS map shows only the cemetery, called "Chapel Cemetery." This cemetery is still in use. The first burial was that of Andy W. Ward who died in 1847. The cemetery also contains the grave of John Gilfrey, a veteran of the Revolutionary War.

WESLEY CHAPEL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

Early county histories do not mention this church, but a gift of land from Nathan Ward to the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1848 probably established the beginning date for the church, the cemetery, or both (Deeds: M/51). The deed was for the land on the SW quarter of the SW quarter of Sec. 18 in Blandinsville Twp., but the 1861 and 1871 maps show the church near the NW corner of Sec. 19, which could have been a mistake because no deeds could be found for this location. The maps from 1893 on show the church on Sec. 18. It closed in 1913 (Peter, 27), but the building and cemetery appear on the maps through 1938.

WEST BETHEL BAPTIST CHURCH

See Bethel Baptist Church.

WEST BETHEL CEMETERY

See Archer-Bethel Cemetery.

WEST BETHEL SCHOOL
(No. 7, Bethel Twp.; No.132)

The earliest school in this neighborhood is shown on the 1861 map. It was located on the SW corner of the NE quarter of Sec. 7 and was probably Union School No. 2 with Lamoine Twp. The location is confirmed by the 1847 deed from John H. Dunsworth to the Methodist Episcopal Church "to be used as church and school" (Deeds: L/326). The 1885 history states that the school was organized in 1862, probably after district reorganization, and built on the SE corner of Sec. 8, on land purchased from John A. Dunsworth (1885 History, 708). Deeds, however, indicate that John A. Dunsworth sold land to trustees in 1873 (Deeds: 62/530) and that this land was located on the SW corner of Section 8 where a school is shown on the 1871 atlas. Sometime between 1922 and 1940 the school was relocated to the NE corner of the SE

quarter of Sec. 8, where it remained until 1947 when it was consolidated into Bethel School District No. 133. The grounds were sold off in 1956 (Deeds: 215/467).

The name probably reflects the location of the school in the western part of the township.

See also White Flock School and New Hope Methodist Episcopal Church.

WEST BRANCH

See Short Fork La Moine River and Drowning Fork.

WEST CHALMERS SCHOOL

See Hagan School.

WEST PRAIRIE

See Bushnell.

WEST PRAIRIE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

This congregation of Cumberland Presbyterians organized as West Prairie Congregation in 1852, and met until 1867 in the Sixteen School in Eldorado Twp. Their first sanctuary was built in 1867 on the SW corner of Sec. 9, on land deeded by Harriet Way (Deeds: 18/570). The church was for a while called "New Meeting House." In 1905 a new church building was erected, and in 1907 the church was named West Prairie Presbyterian (Peter, 67-68). This is an active rural congregation.

WEST RAILROAD SCHOOL
(No. 29; Sciota Twp.)

This school is shown in the 1871 and the 1893 atlases on the SW corner of Sec. 29 just north of the railroad tracks. A gift of land from Thomas W. Head in 1872 confirms the location (Deeds: 33/444). In 1900 the school was relocated one-half mile south to the SW corner of the NW quarter of Sec. 32, onto land deeded by Fielding L. Hankins (Deeds: 85/198). It consolidated into the Sciota School District in April of 1947.

The name comes from the school's original location west from Sciota, near the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railway line. It is said that the school was moved because hobos slept in the building during the night. In the 1880s this school was known as Head School, and later was called Hainline School because of the adjoining Hainline land on Sec. 31. An article in the Macomb Journal for May 17, 1894 calls the school "Railroad College."

WEST WALNUT GROVE SCHOOL
(No. 1, Walnut Grove Twp.; No. 10)

The 1861 map shows this school on the NW quarter of the SW quarter of Sec. 12, but after school districts reorganized in 1863, the school was moved one half mile north to the NW corner of Sec. 12 (Clarke, 426) where it remained through 1949 when it consolidated into the Bushnell-Prairie City District. The building and the site sold in 1950 (Adair W. B., 2/9/1950). No date of organization and no deeds for either location could be found.

The school was also known as Walnut Grove School.

WESTERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY

Approved by the Illinois Legislature in 1899, Western Illinois State Normal School opened its doors in 1902. The campus was located at the extreme NW corner of the town of Macomb. Later land purchases increased the campus manifold. The name of the institution changed to reflect its expanded educational role. In 1921 the State Normal became Western Illinois State Teachers College, in 1947 the word "Teachers" was dropped, and in 1957 the present name was adopted. The University campus now occupies much of the northern half of Sec. 36 and adjoining Sec. 25 of Emmet Twp.

WESTERN NORMAL COLLEGE

This was a private institution of post-secondary education which opened in Bushnell in 1881 as Western Commercial College. It closed several years later and reopened in 1888. Ultimately it moved to Macomb and changed its name several times. It closed in 1906.

WETZEL CHURCH

See New Salem Christian Church.

WETZEL SCHOOL
(No. 8, New Salem Twp., No. 88)

This school is shown on all county maps on the NE corner of Sec. 33 in New Salem Twp. The date of organization was probably 1858

which was the year of the deed from William A. Griffin to township trustees (Deeds: 8/95). No deed could be located to verify the closing date.

John A. Wetzel was the superintendent of the New Salem Christian Church Sunday School, the predecessor of the church. The Sunday School met in the school building prior to the building of the church sanctuary.

WHEAT BRIDGE

See Wigwam Hollow Bridge.

WHITE CEMETERY

This is a family cemetery located on the NW quarter of the NE quarter of Sec. 9 in Tennessee Twp. The 1871 atlas shows this land belonging to the White family. Burials date from 1843 to 1900. The cemetery is shown only in the 1893 and the 1913 atlases. Thomas White, a soldier in the Revolutionary War, was buried here in 1843.

WHITE FLOCK CEMETERY

This cemetery, also called Lewis, Jenkins, Payne, Bayles, Gibson, Sanford, and Rice, is located on the NW corner of Sec. 11 in Lamoine Twp. The burials date from 1843. It is still in use, administered by the Cemetery Association. No land deeds could be located.

The many names of the cemetery come from adjacent land owners and interments.

WHITE FLOCK CHURCH

This congregation started as Union Baptist Church of Bethel Township. The group held services near Fandon until 1866 when it built a separate house of worship on the SE corner of the NE quarter of Sec. 11 in Lamoine Twp. on land deeded to "Union Baptist Church" by Joel L. Sanford (Deeds: 18/164). Over the years the building housed three denominations. The first church was Baptist, then the building belonged to the Methodist denomination (1885 History, 664), and when the sanctuary was rebuilt in 1905, Charles H. Hendricks donated land to the Congregational Christian Church "to be used for church purposes forever" (Deeds: 91/621). The church operated until about 1950 when it was moved four miles southeast to become Eagle Community Church.

The name "White Flock" is attributed to Hannah Wilson Stookey, who with her husband organized the congregation. According to Jake Twaddle, "Mrs. Stookey suggested that since the parishioners were all white with no other color or nationality and, since the people seemed to flock together very well, they should call the church 'White Flock'." (Naming).

See also Eagle Community Church.

WHITE FLOCK SCHOOL
(No. 2, Lamoine Twp.; No. 120)

This school is known to have existed prior to the 1850s. It was possibly located on the north half of Section 5, but no deed could be located. The 1861 map shows a school on the SW corner of the NE quarter of Section 11, at the jog in the road called "Rice's Corner." The 1871 atlas shows two schools, one on the NE corner of the NW quarter of Section 12 and the other on the west side of the NW quarter of Section 11. It seems that the school shown on Section 12 was a union school with District No. 2 of Bethel Twp., which later became West Bethel School District. The 1876 atlas, the 1885 history, and all later maps place the school on the NE corner of Sec. 11. These grounds were sold off in 1956 (Deeds: 215/423).

The church, the school and the cemetery defined the surrounding neighborhood as "White Flock." The name persisted well into the 1930s.

See also Rice's Corner.

WHITE HALL SCHOOL

See Mound School.

WHITTINGTON CEMETERY

See Old Plymouth Cemetery.

WIDOW MOORE CEMETERY

See Moore Cemetery (Colchester Twp.)

WIDOW TAISE GRAVE

According to the 1885 history, a widow who died in 1834 was buried on the NW quarter of Sec. 4 in Tennessee Twp. The grave is not marked (1885 History, 564).

WIGWAM BRANCH

This is a small tributary of the East Fork La Moine River in Sec. 26 of Emmet Twp.

WIGWAM HOLLOW

This ravine is formed by the Wigwam Branch. It is said that Indians pitched their tents here while on their annual hunting trips (Jackson). Clarke's history relates that the early settlers in Macomb resented Indians hunting in the neighborhood and in the early 1830s whipped them, "so that they would not return" (Clarke, 19). Another source states that an old Indian lived alone in the ravine, and thus gave it its name (Harris, 1988).

This is very steep ravine. The Wigwam Branch empties into the marshy bottomland of the East Fork La Moine River making the ravine rather inaccessible. It is possible that Indians favored the ravine as a place to set up their camp in relative safety and isolation from white settlers.

WIGWAM HOLLOW BRIDGE

This bridge was first known as Wheat Bridge, because it was located on the edge of the Wheat family farm. When Western Illinois State Teachers College purchased the farm in 1955, the bridge was renamed for the hollow, because it crosses the East Fork La Moine River just east from the Wigwam Branch and Hollow.

WIGWAM HOLLOW CEMETERY

See Old Macomb Cemetery.

WILD AFRICA CHURCH

This church was located on the SE corner of Sec. 34 in Tennessee Twp. It is believed it was a Primitive Baptist congregation.

The name of the church reflected its remoteness. Access was through a quarter mile of timber from all directions. The church closed in 1914 (1976 History, 47). No deeds could be found to verify dates of building and dissolution.

WILDWOOD HAVEN

See Shaw Creek.

WILEY or WILLEY SCHOOL
(No. 8, Macomb Twp.; No. 67)

The first school building on the NE corner of Sec. 34 was built in 1863 and a new building erected in 1877. The school, already called Wiley by Clarke (p. 425), was named after John Wiley on whose land it was located. No deed could be found. The school remained in the location and is shown on all county maps until it consolidated into the Bardolph School District in 1947. The grounds were sold in 1947 (McDonough C.T., 7/31/1947), but again no deeds could be located. The building was moved to Macomb, where it served for a number of years as a country school museum called Watson, after Clarence Watson on whose land it was located.

WILHELM CEMETERY

This was the family cemetery for nine families from 1850 to 1887. The cemetery is located on the south side of the NW quarter of Sec. 23 in Industry Twp., one hundred feet east of Peak Cemetery. The cemetery is not used any more. It is named for Welcome Wilhelm who in 1861 donated land "for the use of public burying ground" (Deeds: 52/33). The cemetery is marked on the 1893 and the 1913 atlases.

WILLEY CEMETERY or GRAVEYARD

Located on the SW corner of the NE quarter of Sec. 35 in Bethel Twp., this is a family cemetery on private land. Burials date from 1841 to 1918. The cemetery is named for Charles Willey, who is listed as the owner of the quarter section in the 1871 and 1893 atlases. The cemetery is not shown on maps.

WILLIAMS BRIDGE

This was an important bridge over the East Fork La Moine River on the NE quarter of the SE quarter of Sec. 6 of Colchester Twp. The 1861 map shows the bridge on the road from Macomb to Carthage next to the early Bacon Mill. It is not known why the bridge was named Williams.

WILLOW CREEK

This small stream flows through sections 35 and 36 of Bethel Twp., and empties into the La Moine River in Brooklyn Twp., Schuyler County.

WILLOW GROVE (UNITED BRETHREN) CHURCH

The "Willow Grove Class," which organized in 1869, met in the Prosperity Hall where United Brethren ministers preached to the

faithful from 1867 on. The meetings continued in the Hall until 1872 when a sanctuary was built on the SE corner of the NW quarter of Sec. 1 in Hire Twp., on land deeded by John B. Isom to the "Prosperity Church of the United Brethren" (Deeds: 33/339). A new building was erected in the same location in 1915. (Hainline). The church ceased to function in 1966.

The church and school anchored a neighborhood still known by this name.

See also Prosperity Hall and German Methodist Church.

WILLOW GROVE SCHOOL
(No. 1, Hire Twp.; No. 40)

This school was built in 1862 (Clarke, p.432). The 1871 and the 1876 atlases show it on the NE quarter of the NE quarter of Sec. 11, but no land deed could be located. In 1881 William Griffith (Deeds: 46/430) and John Q. Hainline (Deeds: 47/255) deeded to school trustees land which was located on the SW corner of the SE quarter of Sec. 1, where the school is shown on all maps starting with 1893. It closed in 1946 and the grounds passed into private ownership in 1959 (Deeds: 230/116).

WILLOW GROVE SCHOOL
(No. 6, Sciota Twp.; No. 25)

This school district was organized in 1871 when the former District No. 5 was split into District No. 1, Burnsville, and District No. 6, Willow Grove (Clarke, 429). The school was built in 1872 on the SE corner of Sec. 14 where it is shown on all county maps from 1893 to the 1940s, when it was consolidated into the Northwest School District # 175.

(Bushnell Record, calls this school Yaple (5/15/1885), probably after James M. Yaple who owned land in Sec. 13 and 14.

WILSON GRAVES (Blandinsville Twp.)

This small burial plot on James Wilson's land has only three graves, the earliest in 1836. The site is on the SW quarter of the SW quarter of Sec. 20 in Blandinsville Twp.

WILSON GRAVES (Emmet Twp.)

These are unmarked graves of Mark and Bessie Wilson located on the SW quarter of Sec. 33 in Emmet Twp. (Pioneers, 276, 319).

WILSON'S MILL (Chalmers Twp.)

Macomb Journal mentions "Wilson & Luce Mill" located "a few miles southwest of Macomb" (7/30/1852, p2:2), and three years later "John O.C. Wilson Mill" (4/13/1855, p.2:6). In 1856 this sawmill was located on the NW quarter of the NW quarter of Sec. 14 in Chalmers Twp. (R.S.R.) and the 1861 map shows a "sawmill" on the site, next to the road from Macomb to Middletown and Quincy. The 1871 map, however, shows the mill across the road on the NE corner of Section 15. The land in both locations was the property of J.O.C. Wilson, one time mayor of Macomb. Because the mill is not mentioned in 1850 (Products of Industry), it probably started between 1850 and 1852. The 1865 Illinois Census lists Robert Saffle operating a sawing mill in Chalmers Twp. No later reference to the mill was found.

WILSON'S MILL (Emmet Twp.)

See Newell's Mill.

WOLF GROVE

This was a settlement which predates Bardolph. It was located between the NE quarter of Sec. 24 in Macomb Twp. and the adjacent parts of Sec. 18 in Mound Twp. The first settlers in the neighborhood were George Miller in 1828 and Joseph Smith in 1830. The name is first mentioned in 1832 (Deeds: A/75). Wolf Grove was on the Old Galena Trail.

Early county histories tell of organized wolf hunts in the neighborhood. The name persisted well after the wolves became extinct.

See also Bardolph.

WOLF GROVE POST OFFICE

This forerunner of the Bardolph Post Office was established on May 1, 1840, with Durham Creel, an early settler in the area, as postmaster. The post office was discontinued on Sept. 12, 1840.

See also Bardolph Post Office.

WOLFDEN or WOLF DEN BRANCH

This stream flows from northwest to southeast through sections 21, 22, 27, and 26 and empties into Sugar Creek in Sec. 25 of Eldorado Twp. The Tanner map of 1823 calls this creek "Seal Cr."

The name probably reflects the presence of wolves during the early years of white occupancy. There is no explanation for "Seal."

WORCHESTER POST OFFICE

Established on November 18, 1834, this post office is one of the oldest in the county. Its early existence was tenuous. It discontinued on July 27, 1835, started operation again on November 27, 1835, and discontinued again on November 20, 1846. No records exist that it was reestablished, but in 1847 it shows on the NW corner of Sec. 5 in Tennessee Twp., a quarter mile west from Friendship Church and Cemetery (R.S.R., 12), and Chapman's map for 1857 locates "Worchester" on the SE quarter of Sec. 32 in Hire Twp.

The name is probably after one of many such place names in the eastern part of the U.S.

See also Friendship Post Office.

WORMACK CEMETERY

See Waymack Cemetery.

WRIGHT CEMETERY

According to a list of cemeteries from the Office of the Veterans Administration published in the Industry Press for 5/23/1967, this cemetery was located in Tennessee Twp., but no other mention or knowledge of it could be found. None of the Wright burials in McDonough County are in Tennessee Twp., but William and Jacob Wright are listed as living in the township in the 1860 census (p. 692-693). The location of the cemetery could not be established.

Y, Z

YAPLE SCHOOL

See Willow Grove School (Sciota Twp).

YARD or YARDS SCHOOL
(No. 3, Emmet Twp.; No. 57)

This school was located on the south side of the NW quarter of Sec. 29. The building is shown on all county maps from 1861 to 1940, but no deed could be located to verify the date of construction. The school was known as "Hardscrabble" as early as the 1850s and the name persisted well into the 1890s. An article in the Macomb Journal announced the opening of a post office called Myron and located in the Hardscrabble area, six miles north of Colchester (6/22/1893, p. 5). The school is again mentioned in the May 29, 1896 issue of the Macomb Daily Journal, reporting on the reunion of past pupils of the school. However, the school was also known as Yard from 1878 until it closed in the early 1950s. The lot was sold in 1952 (Deeds: 206:507).

The name Yard refers to the Yard family whose members were school directors and whose land surrounded the school grounds.

See also Brick Yard School and Prairie View School.

YOCUM SCHOOL
(No. 4, New Salem Twp.; No. 83)

This school was probably built in 1857 after the township was divided into nine districts. The 1861 map shows it on the SW corner of Sec. 17, and the 1871 and all later maps on the adjacent NW corner of Sec. 20. Two land deeds confirm these locations. An 1880 deed from Stephen Blackstone was for the lot on the SW corner of Sec. 17 (Deeds: 42/467), and an 1880 gift of land by William Harlan was for the NW corner of Sec. 20 (Deeds: 47/116). The school existed through 1946, when the land was sold off (Deeds: 189/375).

The name was probably for John Yocum, the only male child of Stephen and Mary Yocum, who was killed at Stone River in the Civil War. The school was also widely known as Blackstone.

YOUNG POST OFFICE

This post office was established on August 21, 1840 with postmaster James Edmonston, one of the co-founders of Middleton. It was discontinued on Aug. 31, 1863 to be succeeded by the Middleton Post Office.

In 1854 and 1855 Dr. George H. Young was known to have practiced medicine in the Doddsville-Middleton area and was also selling stamps, thus serving as a postmaster. He died in 1857 and was buried in the Gibson Cemetery.

See also Fandon Post Office.

ZANESVILLE

This was the name of a town plat recorded for Joseph Wright on August 23, 1839 (Mortgages: A/546). The location was on the SE quarter of the NW quarter of Sec. 7 in Mound Twp. The town does not show on any county map. It was obviously one of several paper towns in the county and not even the name has survived locally.

ZION CHAPEL FREE METHODIST CHURCH

This church is shown only on the 1919 map of the county and was located on the NE corner of the SE quarter of Sec. 10 in Lamoine Twp. on land owned by Joseph Duncan. An 1895 land deed from Joseph Duncan to the Zion Chapel Church (Deeds: 76/581) was probably the building date. When the land reverted back to Duncan in 1913 (Deeds: 117/260), the church was listed as "Zion Chapel Free Methodist Church." It was also known as Duncan Church.

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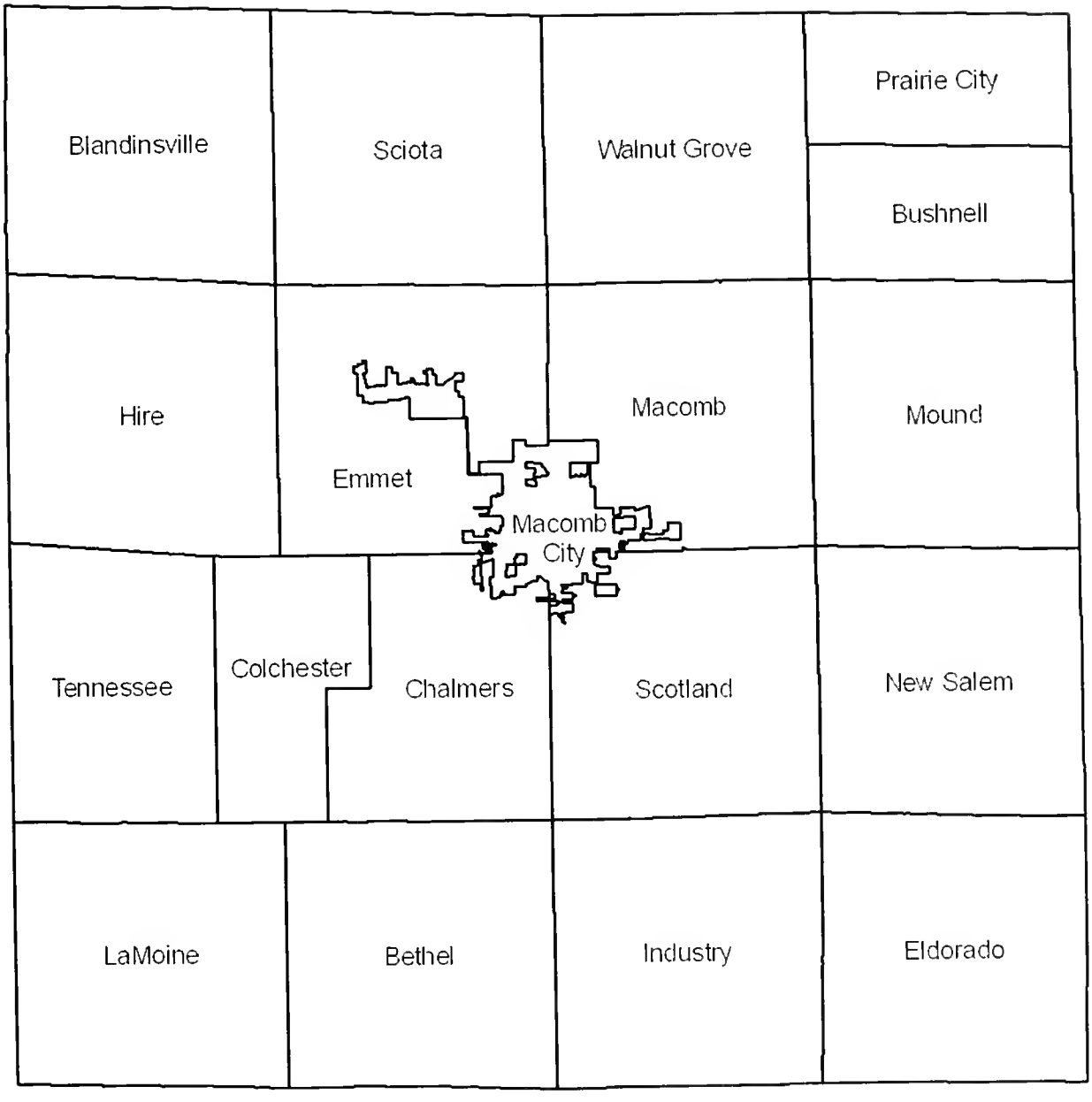
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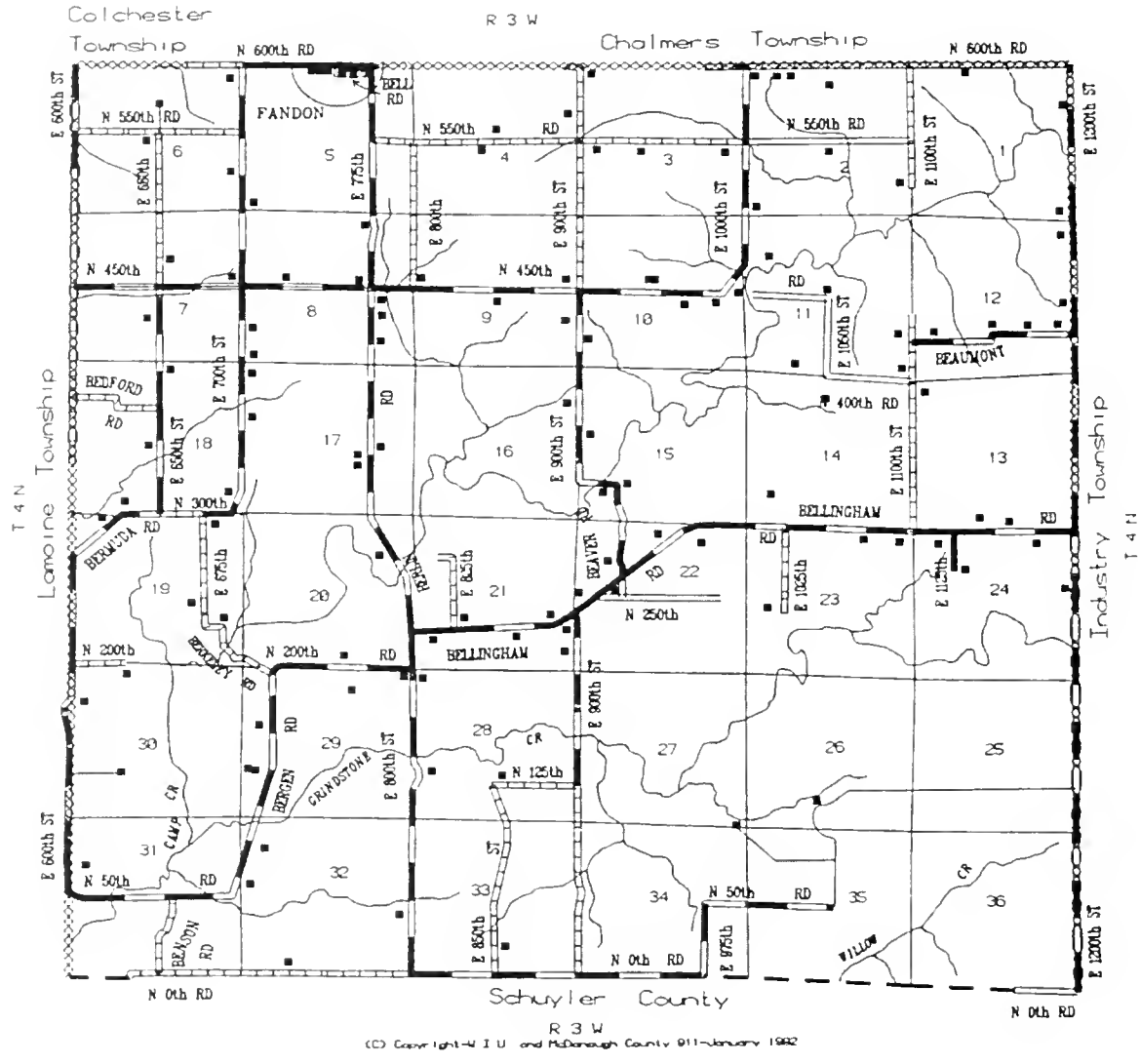

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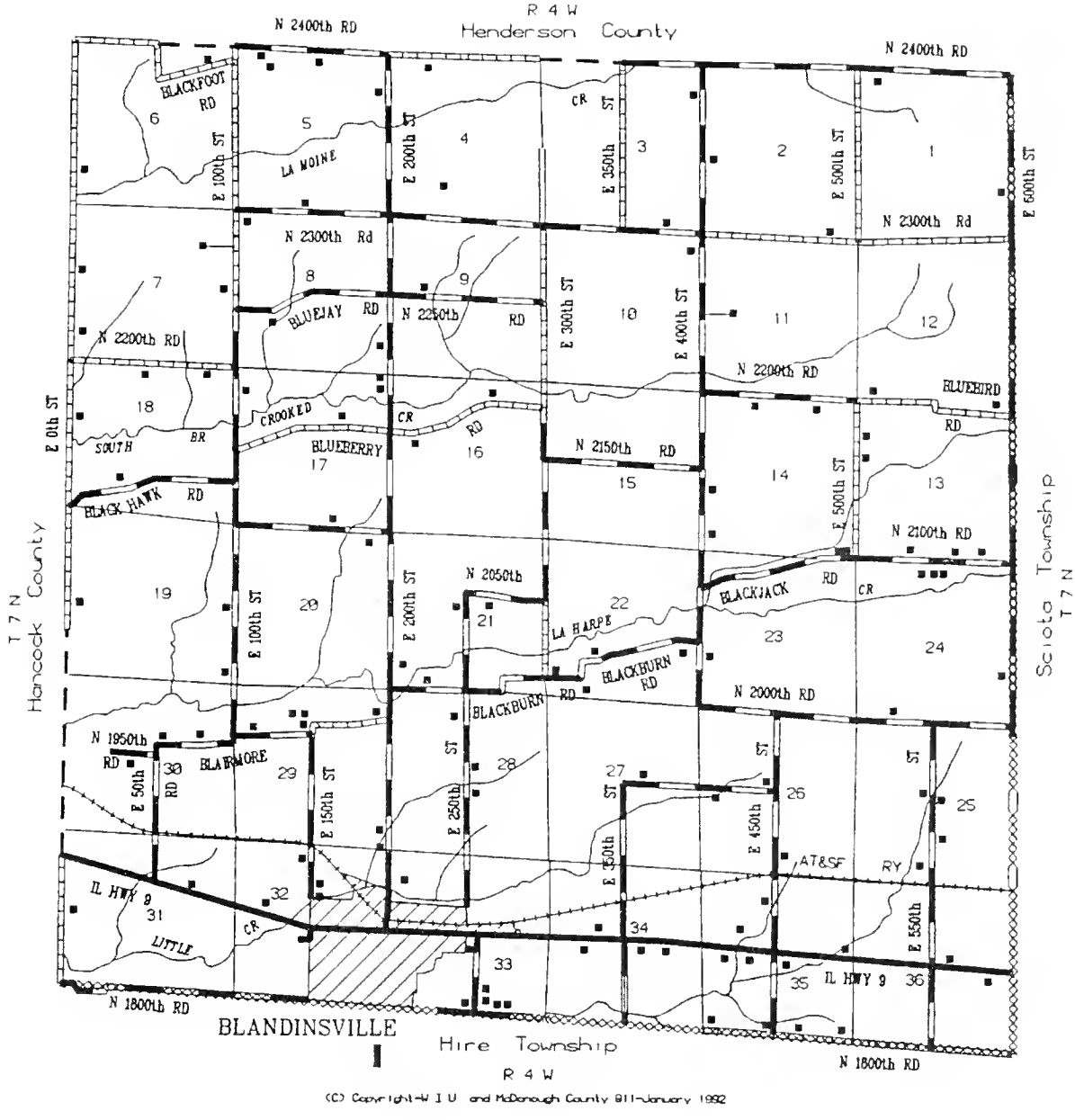

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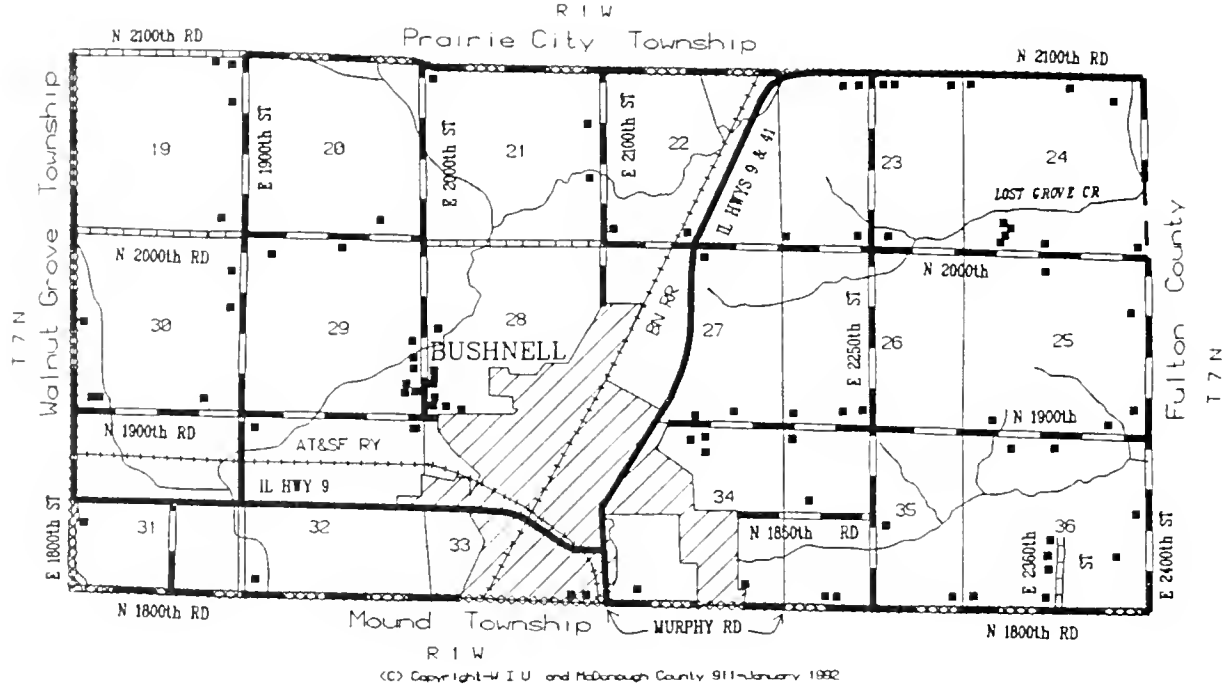
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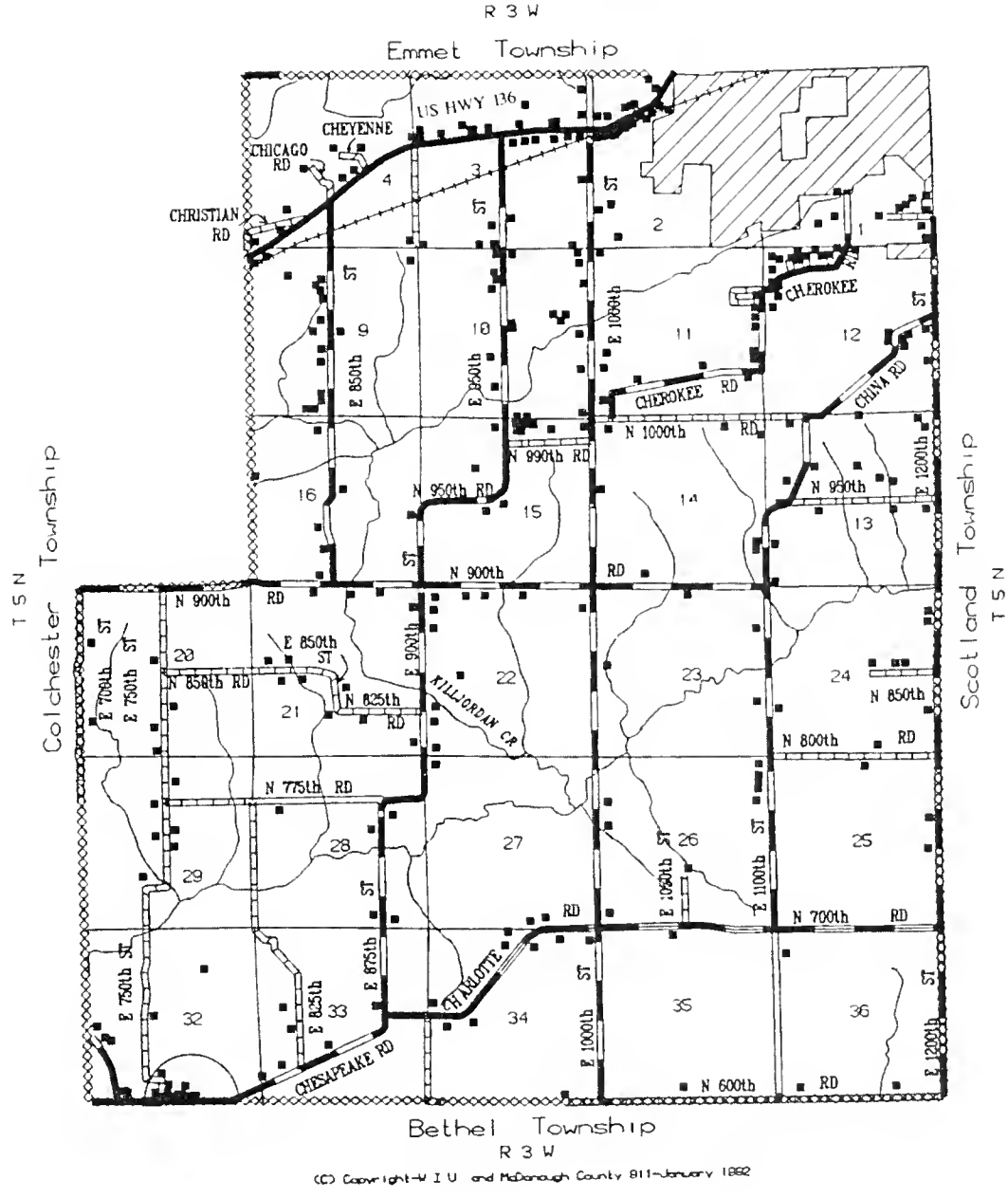

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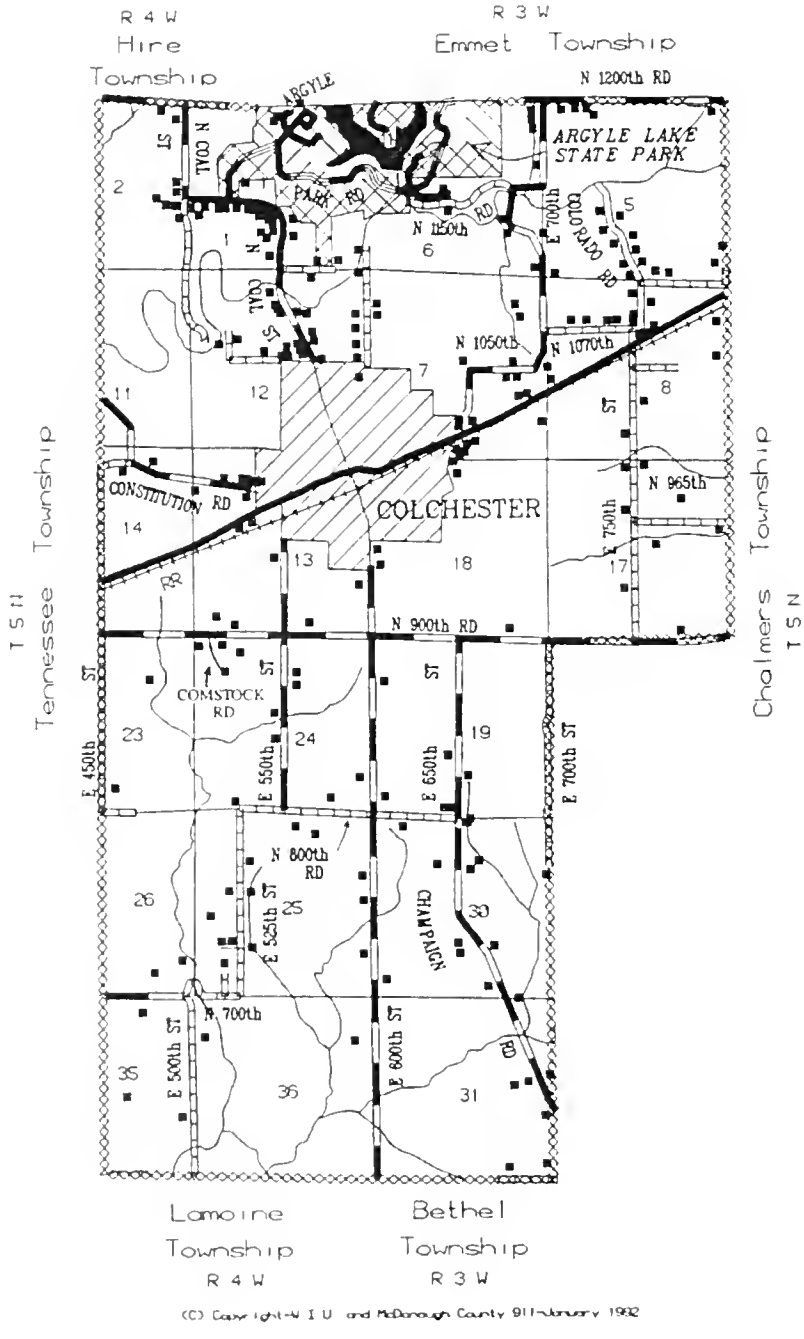

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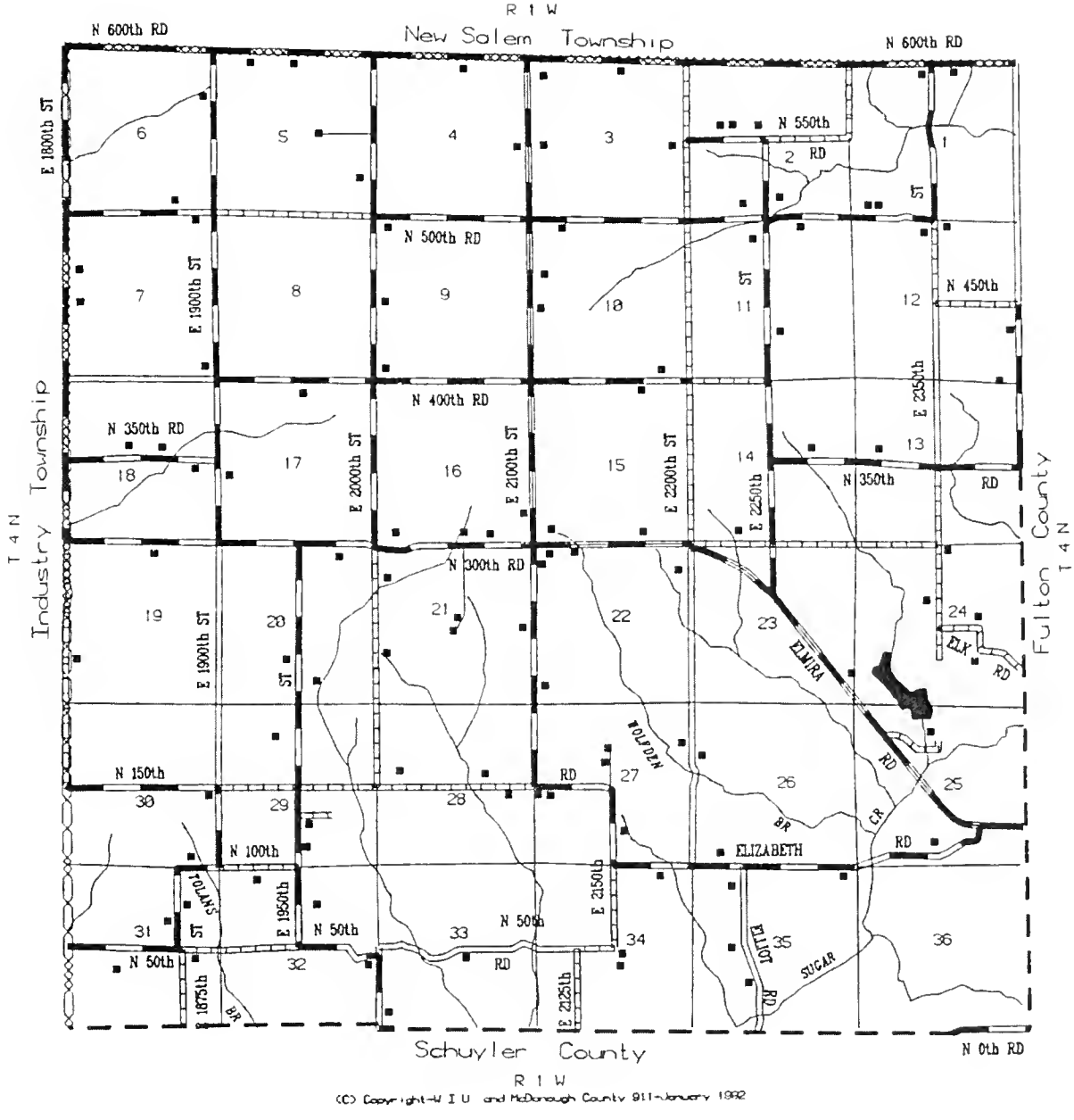

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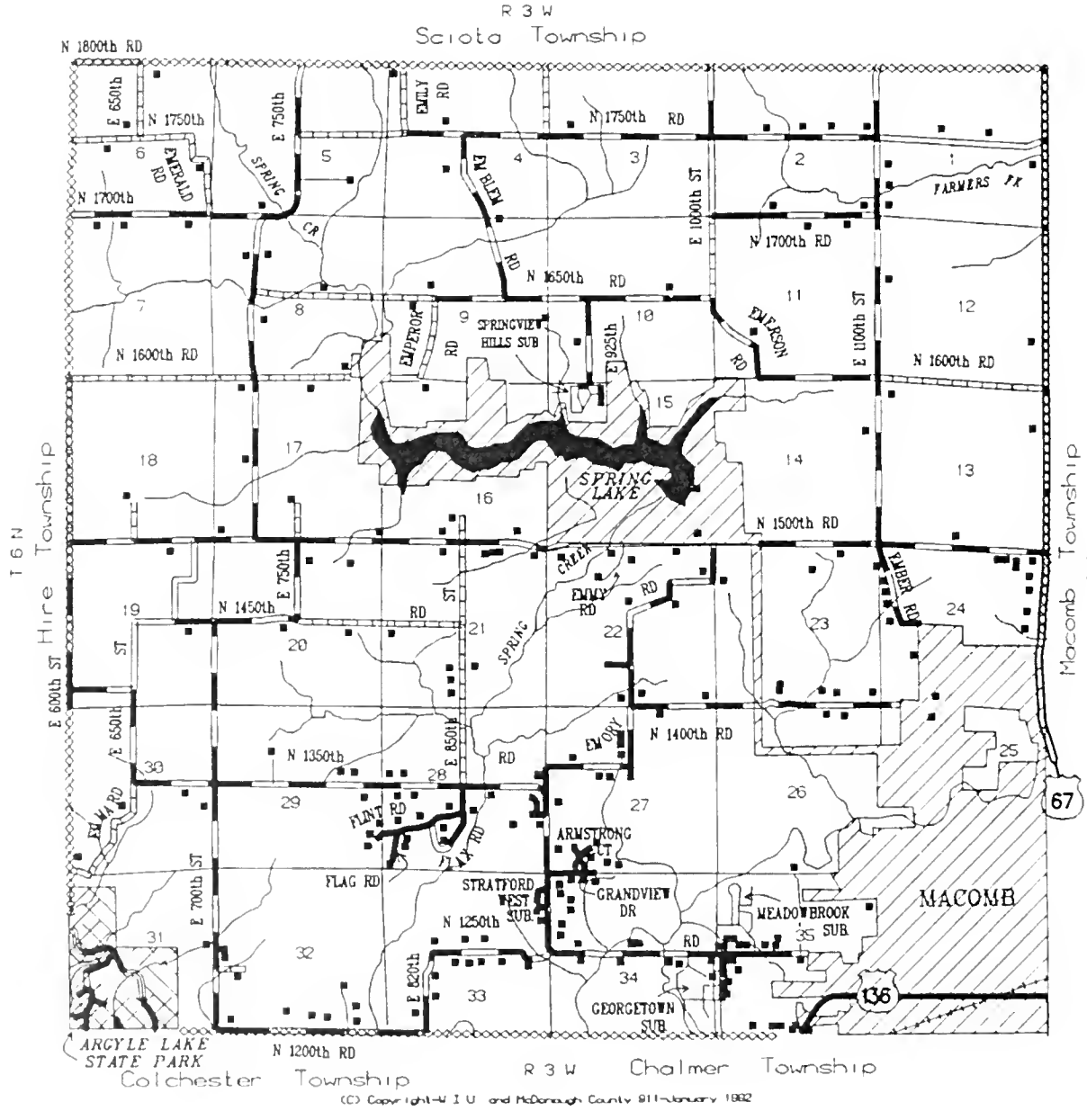
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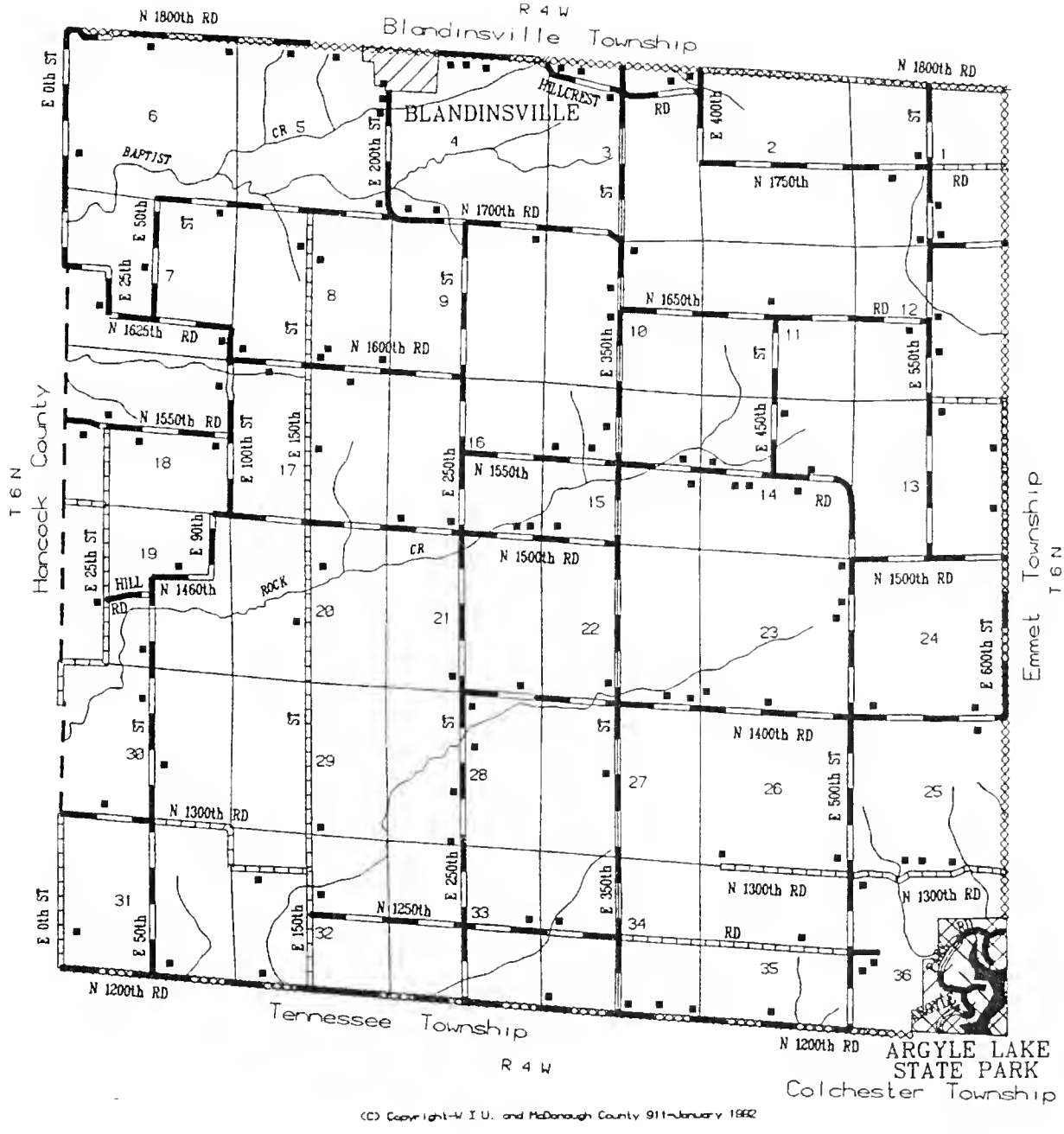

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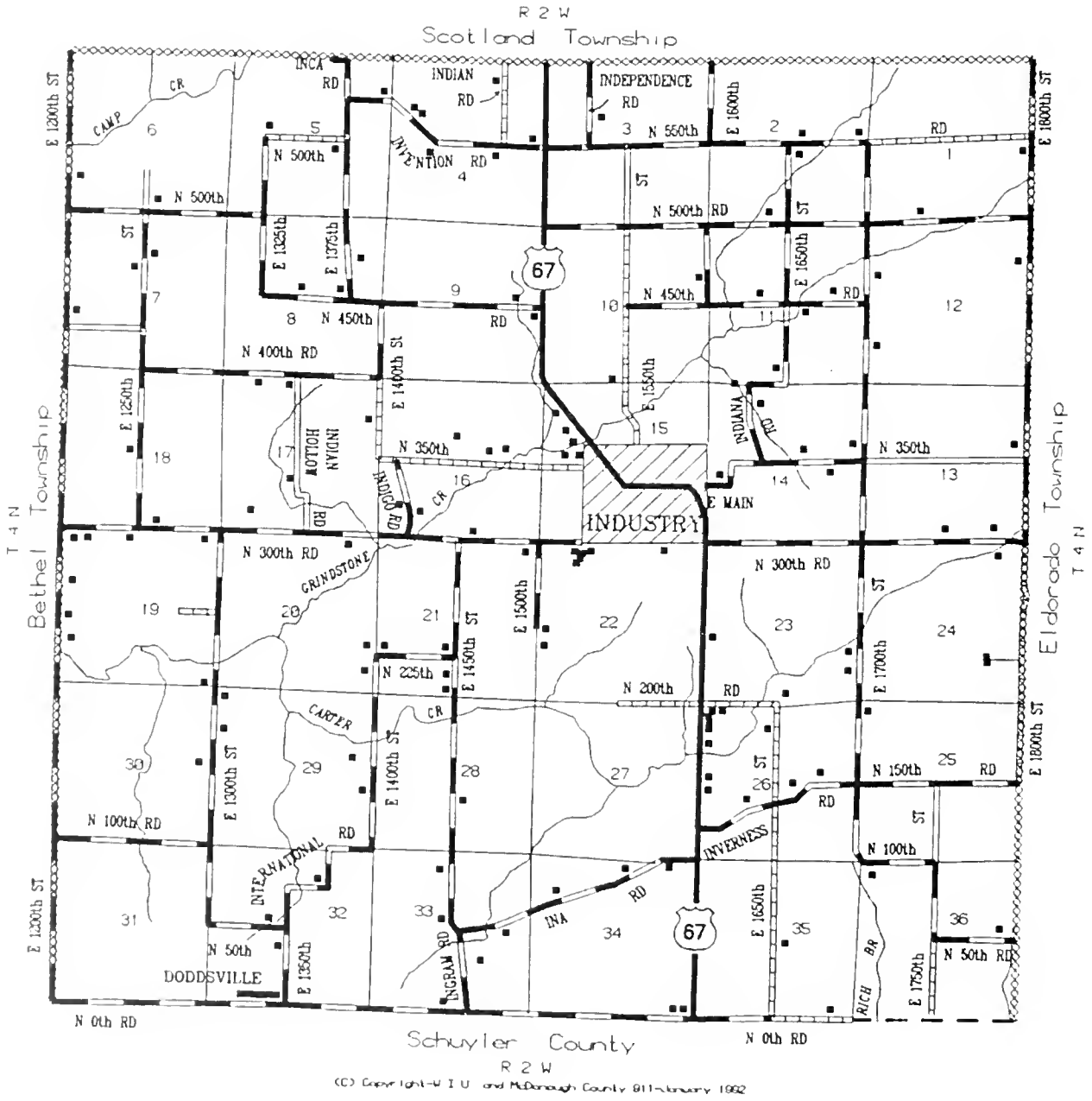

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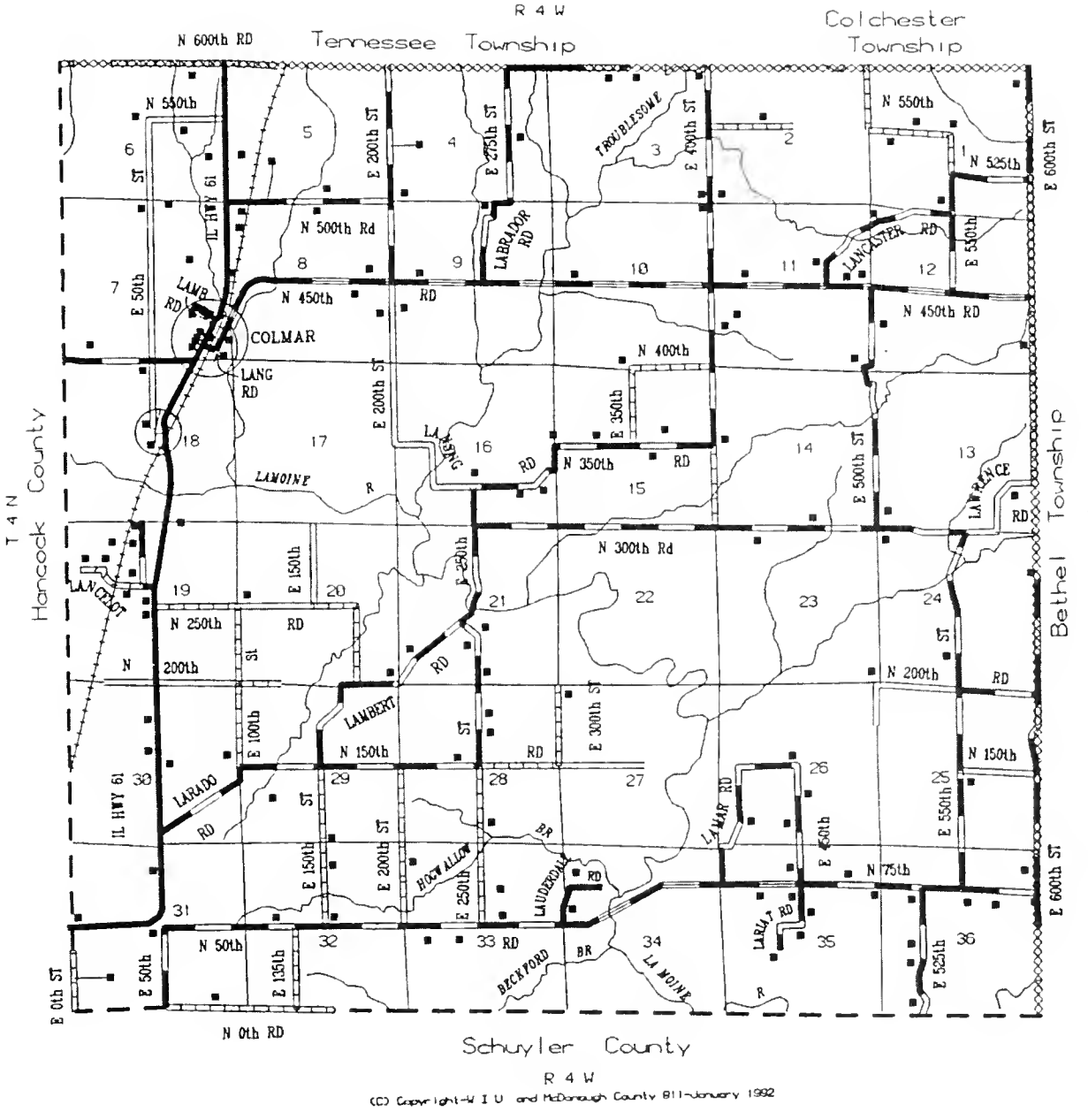
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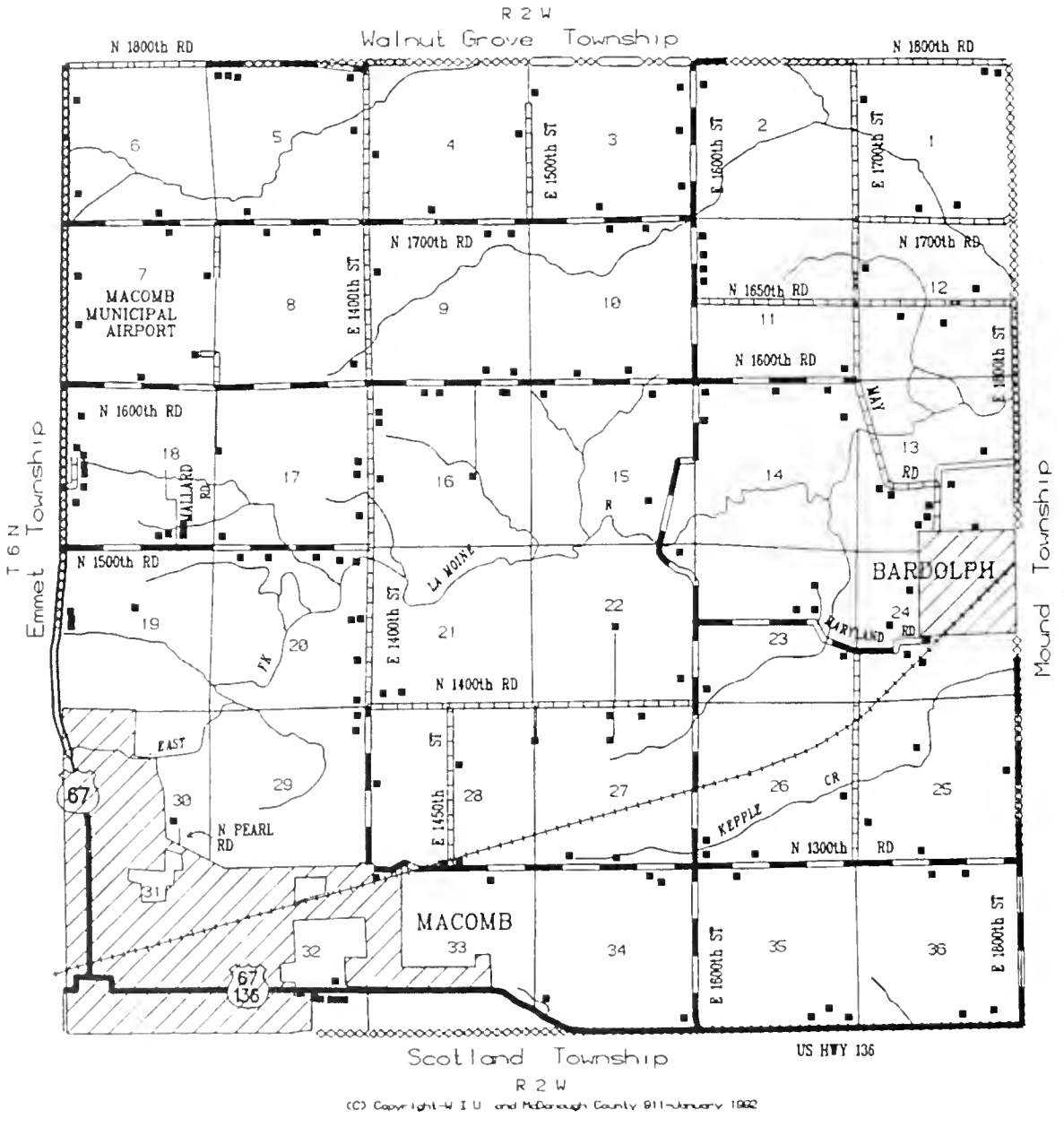
M A C O M B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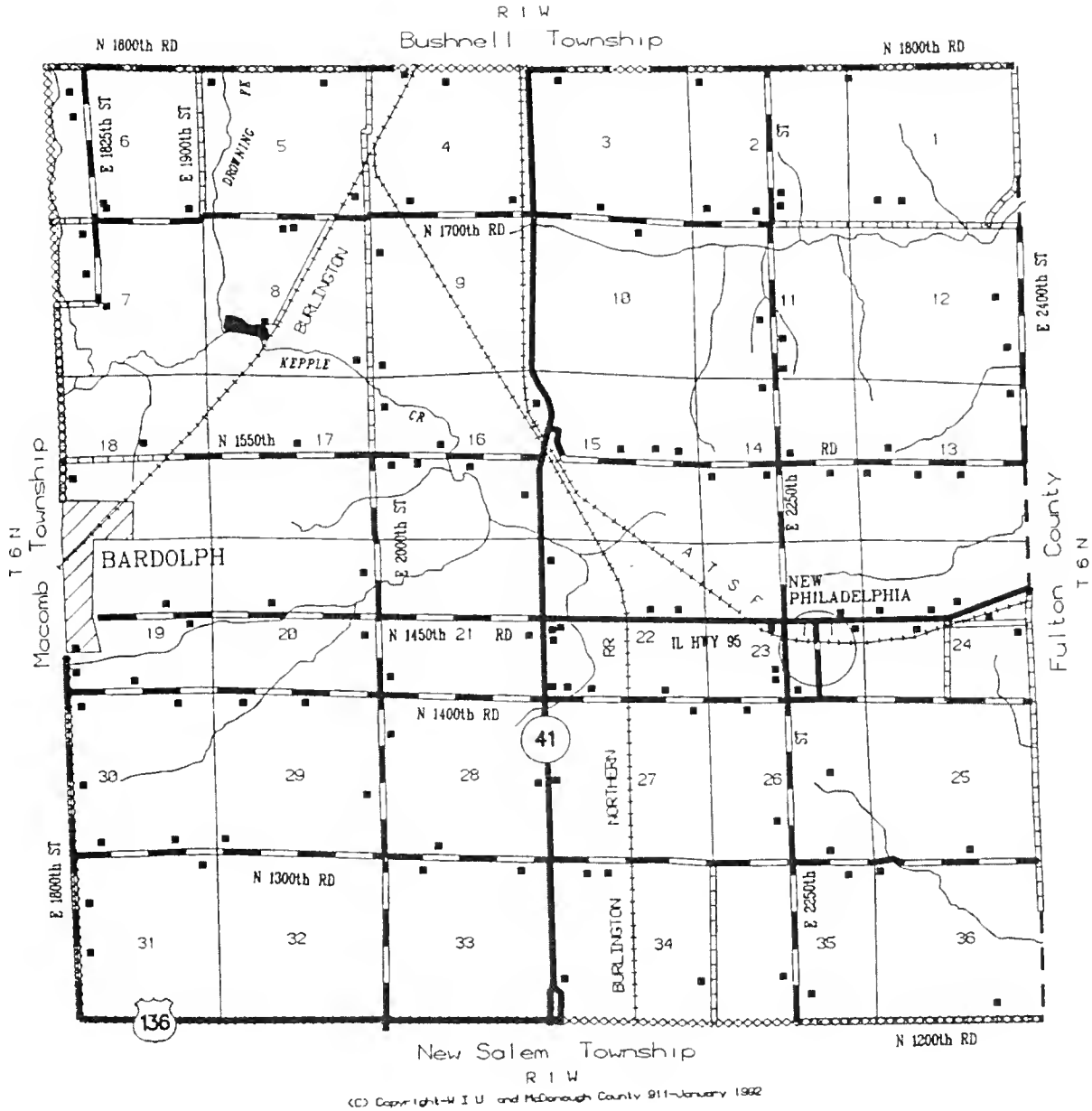
US HWY 136
R 2 W
(C) Copyright-W I U and McDonough County 911-January 1992

M O U N D


R 1 W
Bushnell Township
N 1800th RD
N 1800th RD
E 1825th ST
E 1900th ST
DROWNING FK
N 1700th RD
BURLINGTON
KEPPLE CR
E 2400th ST
N 1550th
E 2000th ST
E 2250th
RD
T 6 N
Macomb Township
BARDOLPH
NEW PHILADELPHIA
Fulton County
T 6 N
N 1450th RD
RR
IL HWY 95
N 1400th RD
41
NORTHERN
BURLINGTON
E 1800th ST
N 1300th RD
E 2250th
136
New Salem Township
N 1200th RD
R 1 W
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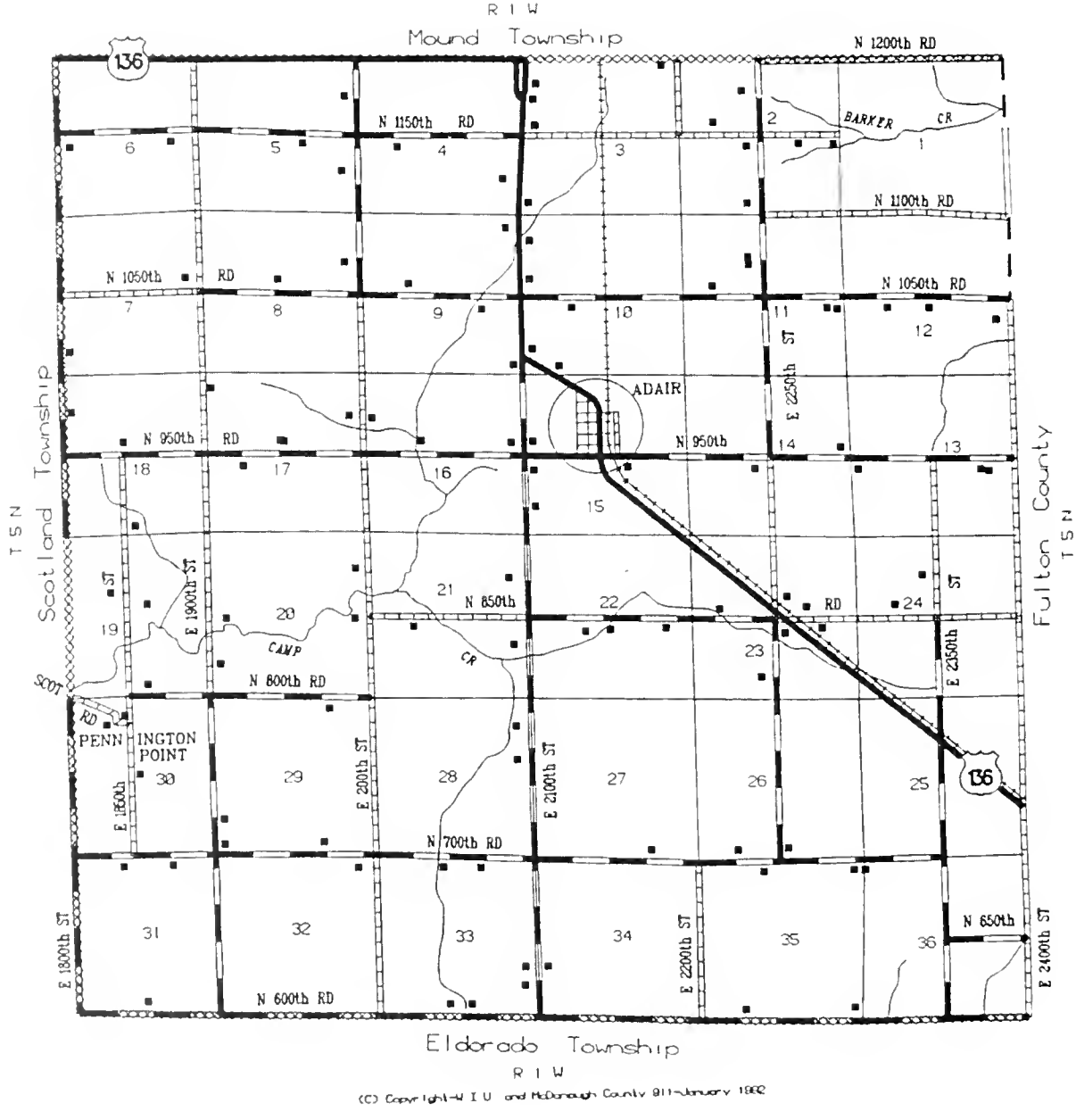
N E W S A L E M



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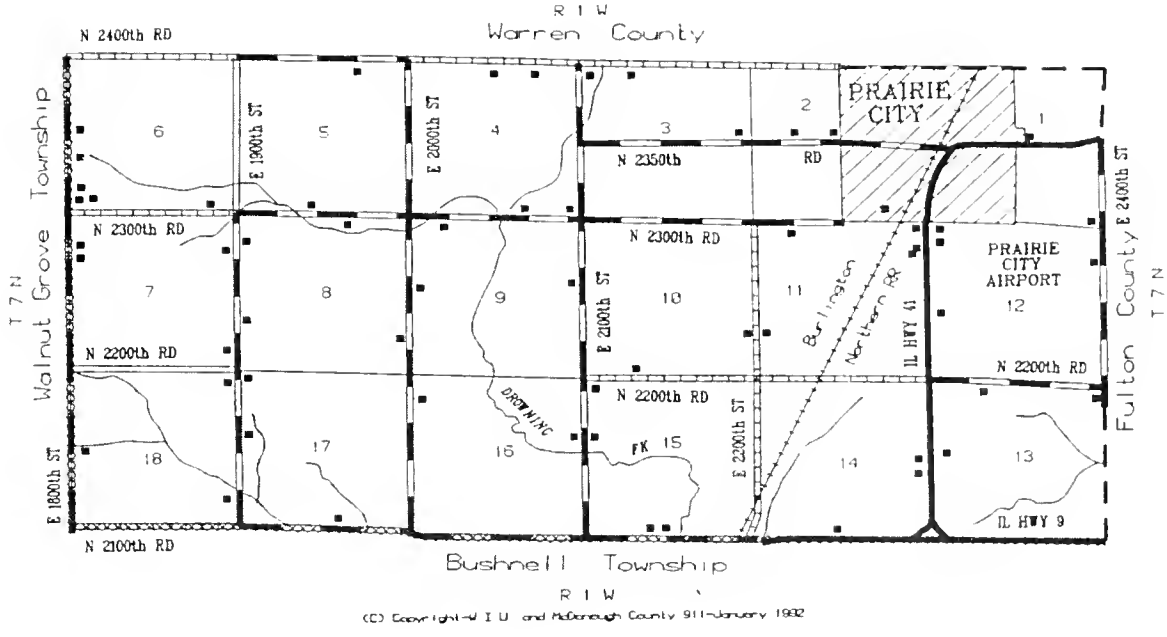
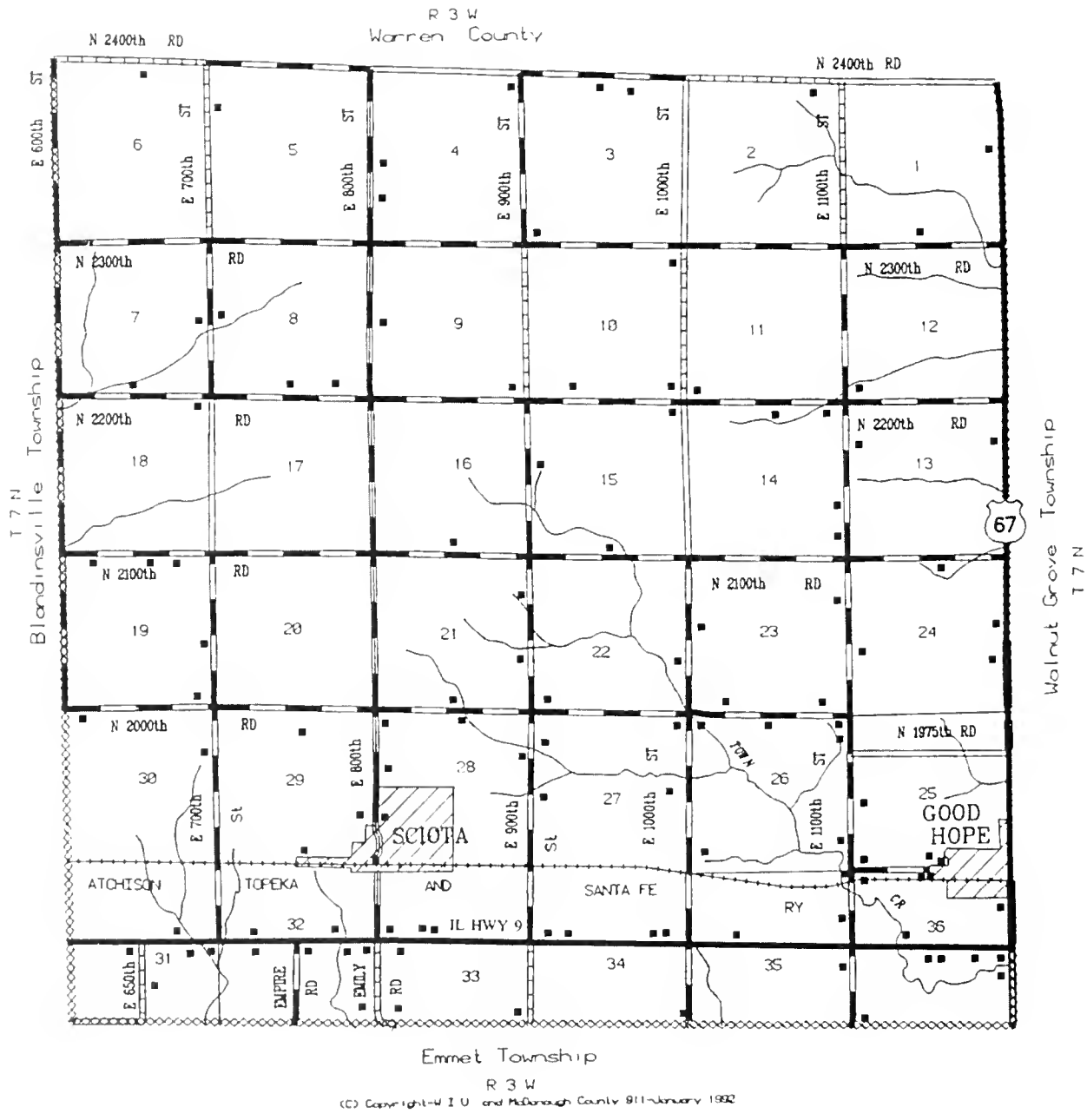
P R A I R I E

C I T Y



S C I O T A



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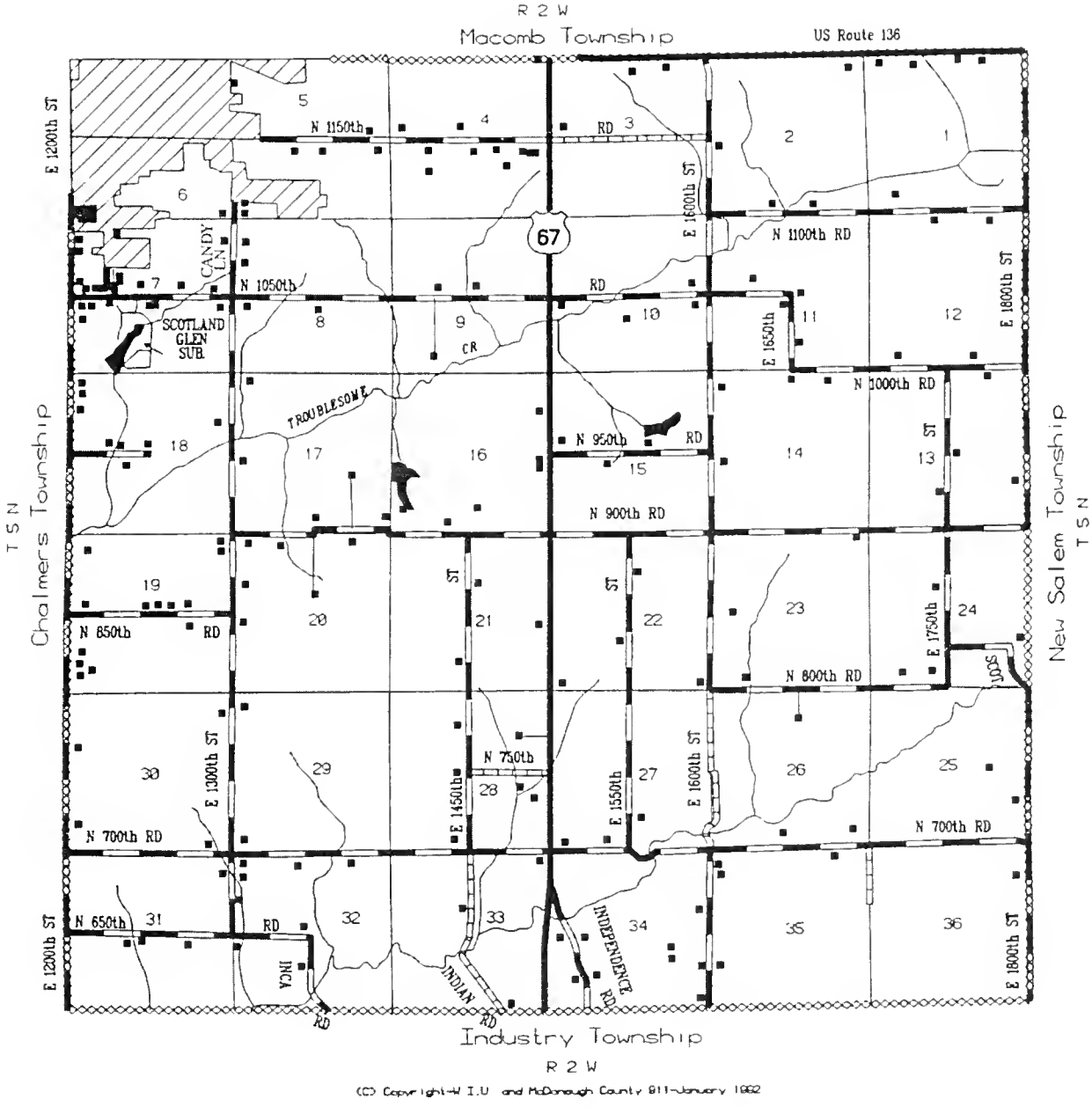
S C O T L A N D



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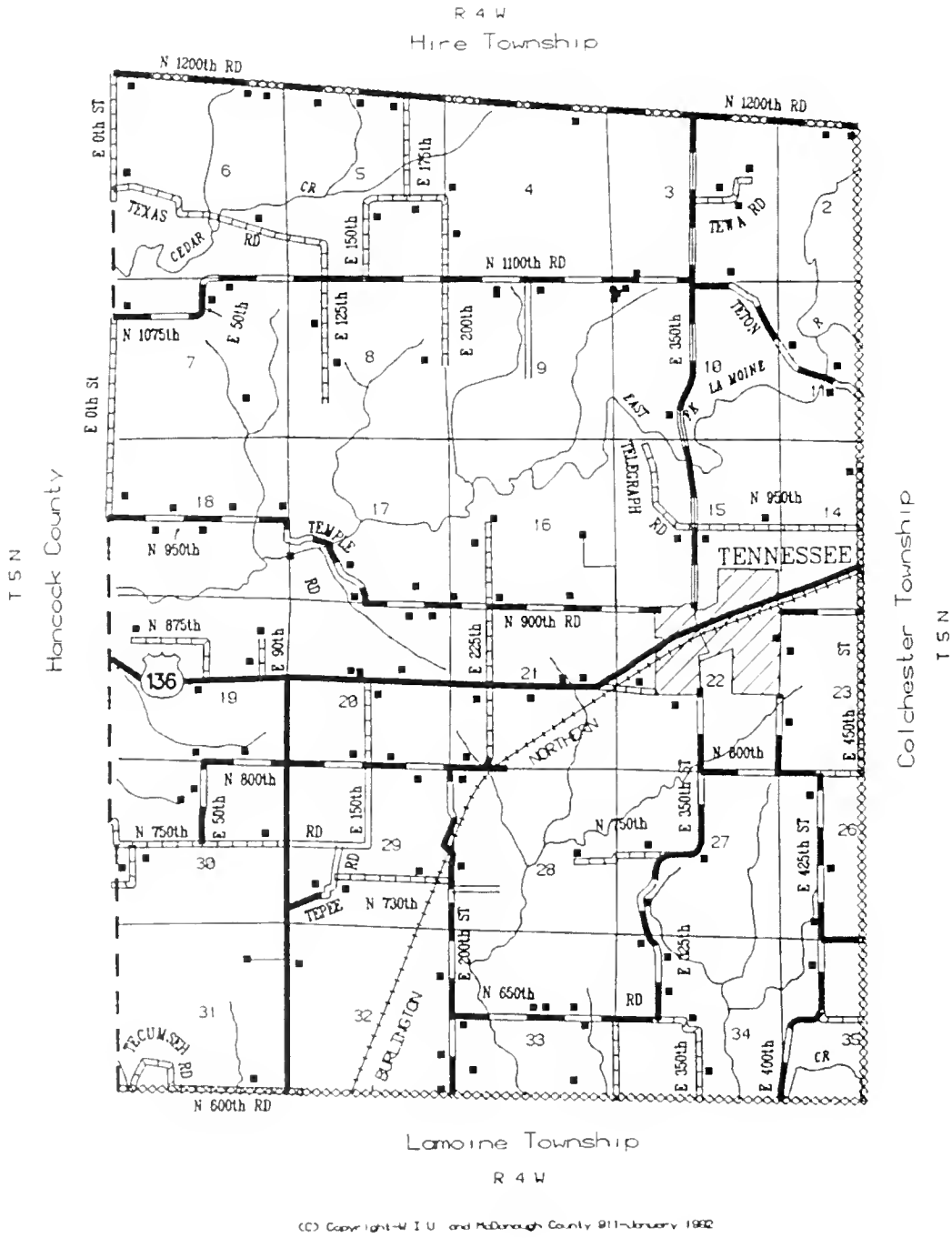
T E N N E S S E E



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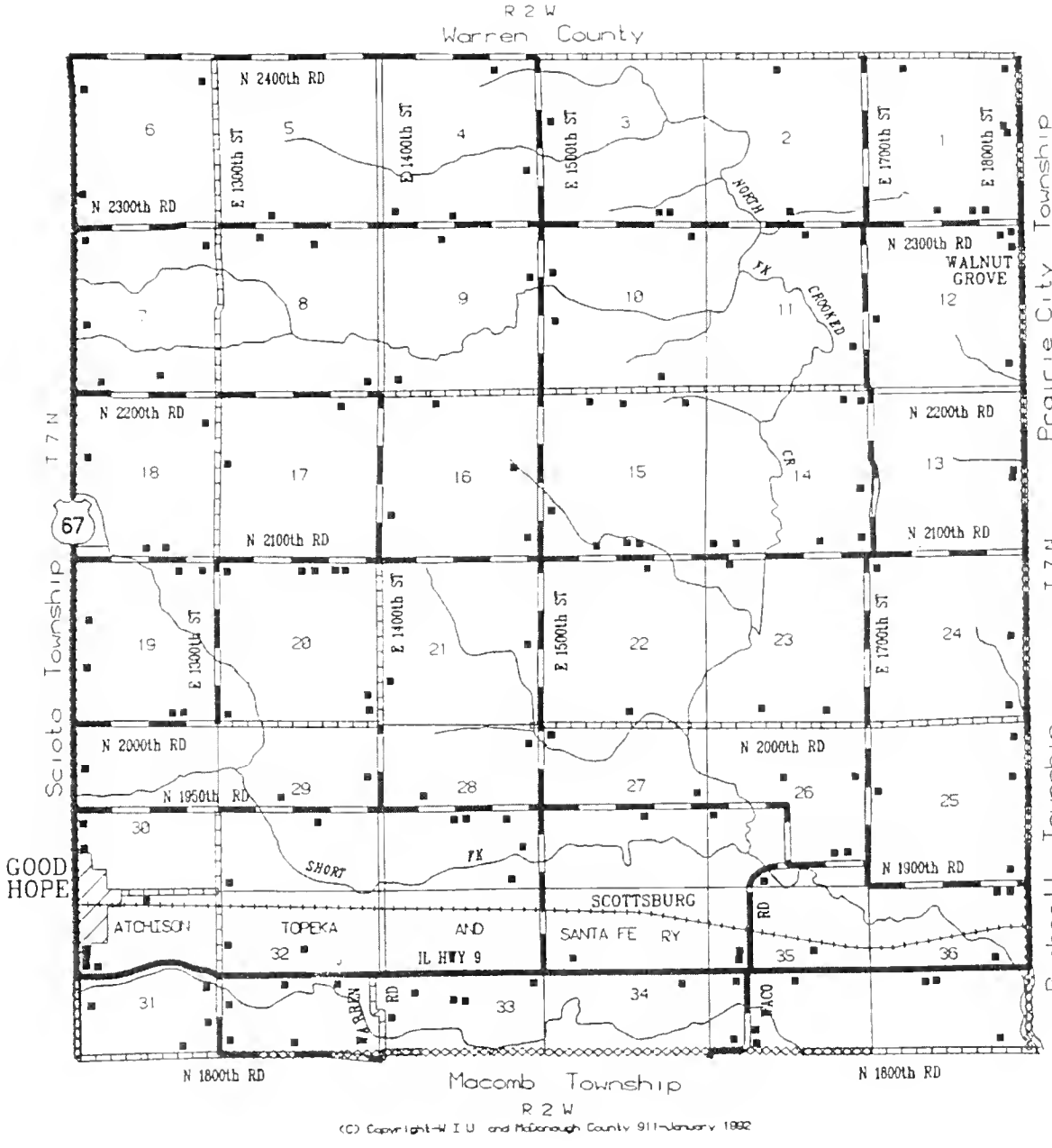
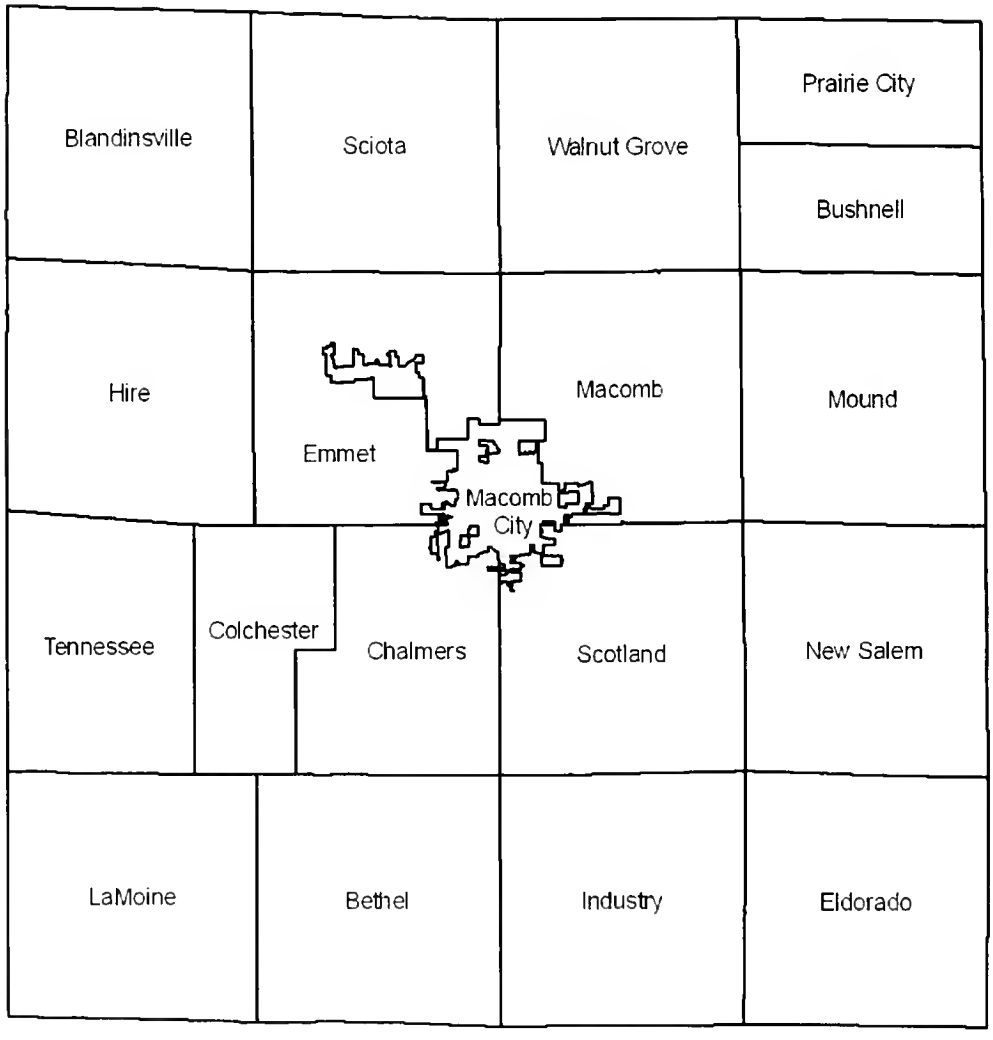
W A L N U T G R O V E



McDonough County, Illinois



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